

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2876.

KILLED IN KAKAOKO

Bloody Slaying in a Lodging House.

(From Thursday's daily.)

ABOUT 9 o'clock last night a report was brought to the police station by an officer that a man had been fatally stabbed in a house behind the brewery on Queen street. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth immediately went to the place and found that murder had indeed been done.

On the lanai of a lodging house, situated at the end of the alley which bounds the brewery on the Walkiki side, lay the dead body of a man, wetting in a pool of blood. Gathered around were a crowd of morbidly curious ones.

The Deputy Sheriff's enquiries as to who had done the deed drew forth from Meyers, the landlord of the house, the following story:

About 8:45 deceased and another man, both of whom had been drinking, were arguing somewhat noisily on the lanai of the house. Presently a man known as "Kentucky Bill," emerged from the house and told the men to shut up. The dead man thereupon applied a foul epithet to Bill, who whipped out a big knife and stabbed the other under the heart, killing him almost instantly. "Kentucky Bill" then entered the house, and shortly afterwards escaped down the lane leading to Queen street.

As soon as Meyers had told his story, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth entered the room Bill generally occupied and found a blood stained knife stuck into a rafter. The weapon had a blade about four and a half inches long with a buckhorn handle by pressing a spring. The name of the murdered man could not be ascertained, though he is said to have lived at Meyers' house for a long time. He is said to have worked around horses and to have been employed in some stable in town up to yesterday. Residents in Meyerville simply called him "Kid." He was about 34 years of age.

"Kentucky Bill" is well known in Kakaoko. He is over six feet tall, with drooping shoulders and a red mustache and used to eke out a living by mending chairs. He was fond of pining as a bad man and there is not a bar-keeper on Queen street whom he has not regaled with tales of blood from old Kentucky, never forgetting to emphasize his narrative by remarking that he was very bit as handy with his knife as with his gun.

The locality where the murder was committed is an unsavory one and the houses at the end of Brewery lane are the abiding place of some of Honolulu's hardest characters. Whenever the police want a man they never overlook Brewery lane and a casting of nets of the law in that direction always results in a rich haul of rascality. Of late the place has achieved almost as unpleasant notoriety as did Iwilei, and sailors to this port are well apprised of the exact bearings of Brewery lane long before Honolulu is sighted.

As soon as Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had made a thorough search of the premises and satisfied himself that the murderer was not hidden there, a jury was empaneled and the body viewed as it lay. Then the deputy sheriff returned to the police station and the hue and cry was raised.

It was given out by Chillingworth that a reward of \$100 would be paid for the apprehension of the murderer and then every available officer was turned out on the case. All over town men were stationed and the Sonoma was carefully watched all night, as were all vessels scheduled to sail today.

Up to an early hour this morning "Kentucky Bill" was still at large, notwithstanding the indefatigable efforts of the police, who worked hard all night long to discover where he was hid.

The murderer is a white man of about 35 years of age. He is tall, above the average, and slenderly built. When last seen he wore gray pants, a check vest, white shirt and a round black hat or skull cap.

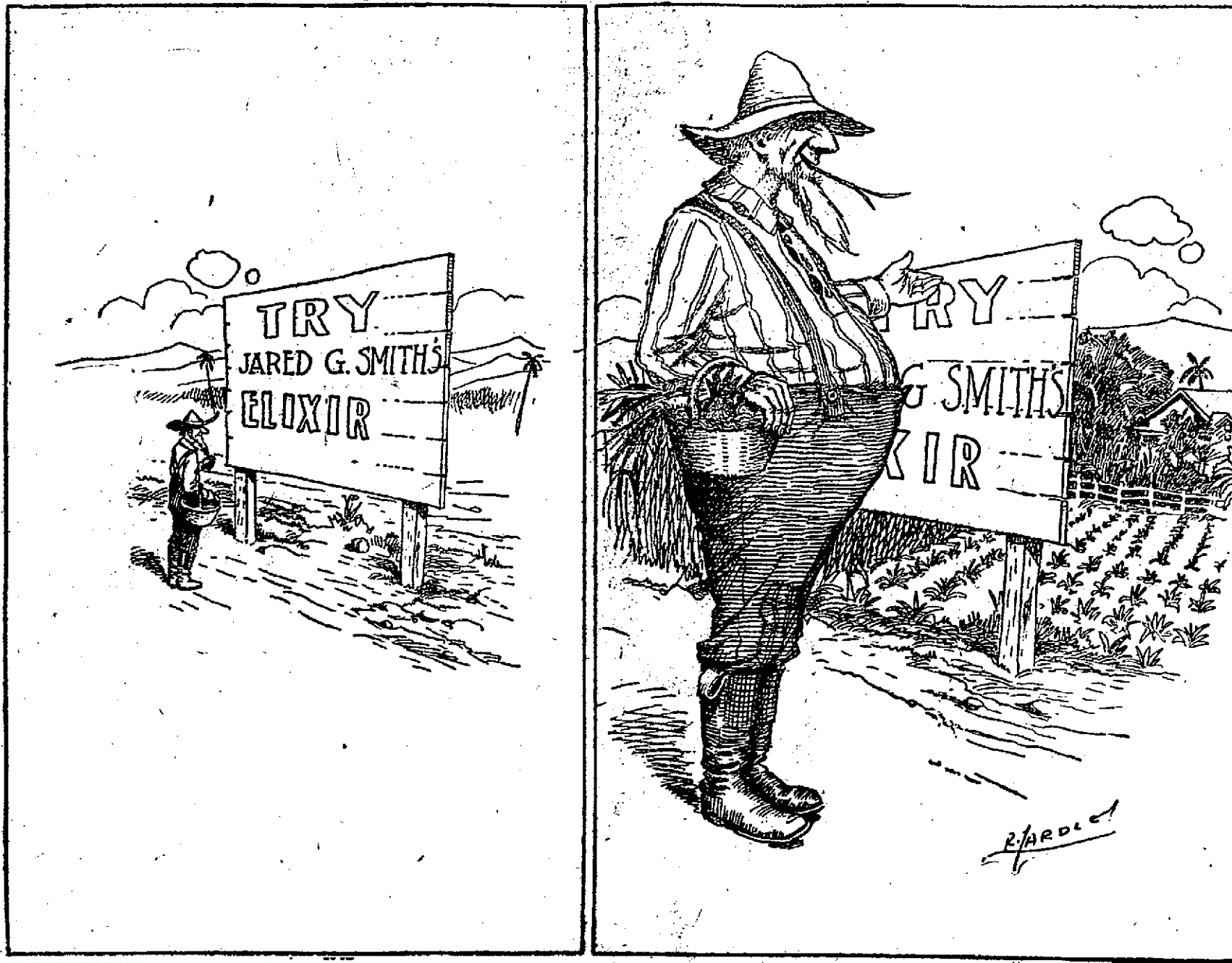
About 11 o'clock last night a man named Dan Smith told the police that he arrived on the scene directly after the murdered man had been stabbed and that he held him in his arms until he died, trying to relieve what he thought was a hemorrhage, by sucking the blood from his throat. Smith's clothes were covered with blood. He was locked up last night pending a thorough investigation of his story.

HONOLULU FIRMS WIN A VICTORY

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—It was announced at the Treasury Department today and subsequently further confirmed in details by Mr. William Haywood, that the government had relinquished its claim of \$12,000 against several firms in Honolulu because of undervaluation of bags. The firms interested are Hackfeld & Co., William O. Irwin & Co., Alexander & Baldwin, William Grinbaum & Co., and the Hawaiian Fruit Company. The case has been vigorously con-

SMALL FARMER LOOMING UP



BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING A JARED SMITH PRESCRIPTION.

CONGRESS NEED NOT VOTE ON KOHALA DITCH MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1902.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Hawaii, (Per S. S. Gaelic) from San Francisco.

The Interior Department decides that the Governor has full authority upon questions of ditch leases and charters. This reverses the former decision and makes legislation on Parker's bill unnecessary. Judge Little is here keeping under cover. He called at the White House Friday.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The fight over the Hawaiian Ditch bill, before the Senate, has grown very warm. Senator Foraker, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, has been in New York for over a week and nothing has been done before his committee during that time. He has just now returned and those interested are expecting a hearing on the bill some time next week.

Mr. J. T. McCrosson and Mr. Cuyler are working diligently to get the bill through the Senate, and by no means despair because of the opposition they are encountering. However, the opposition is working along two or three different lines. One of these is in the Department of the Interior, where they are seeking for a new interpretation of the Territorial law. Some months ago the Secretary of the Interior promulgated a decision that the Governor did not have authority to grant the leases necessary for the construction of such ditches. Mr. Arthur C. Gehr, one of the party of engineers and others from Chicago, who spent several weeks in the Hawaiian swamps, surveying for ditches and looking over the ground, came here early in the fall with letters of introduction from prominent people, but he got an audience of hardly ten minutes with Secretary Hitchcock, who gave him no satisfaction whatever for a review of the decision.

Mr. Gehr has been here for some weeks and has not relinquished his efforts to have the Secretary again look into the law and determine whether the Governor does not in fact have authority to grant such leases. A little time ago he finally persuaded the Secretary to turn the entire matter over to the Assistant Attorney General, Judge Willis Van Deventer. Judge Van Deventer listened to arguments, made by Mr. Gehr and ex-Senator Thurston, and lawyers were also heard for the Department. The case was then submitted to Judge Van Deventer, who may render his decision any day. It is quite certain he will do so before the Senate Committee takes any final action on the pending bill, which has already passed

the House. While they have nothing definite on which to base their opinion, some members of the Senate Committee state that they would not be surprised if the Department reversed its former decision and arrived at the opinion that Governor Dole already has ample authority. If that happens legislation by Congress would, of course, be entirely unnecessary.

The Senate Committee seems to view with some disfavor special legislation on such matters and would prefer some general legislation that would vest authority to grant the desired leases for such irrigation ditches to the Territorial authorities. It is recognized that the question is a very important one for the Islands, and that large interests are at stake; also that if Congress must deal with such matters those who want to construct plants of that character must be put to the expense of coming to Washington to press their projects before Congress and also that Congress must from time to time devote its time to such local measures. With a view of obviating such a condition there has been some discussion about amending sections 18 to 21 inclusive of the act of March 3, 1891, applying to the Registers of the General Land Office so that it will apply to the Commissioner of Lands in Hawaii.

Mr. Gehr is very emphatic in saying that the Hawaiian Ditch bill cannot pass the Senate. "I know there are some Senators of influence, who will fight it vigorously," said he today. "But if it should pass the Senate, I am assured by a Senator who is very close to the President that it will never be signed."

"I am not here," continued Mr. Gehr, "to fight everybody else from the Islands. We can all work together very well. I only want general legislation that will place authority for granting the necessary land leases with the proper authorities in the Territories. In fact I paid little attention to the measure when it was before the House. Finally I saw Chairman Knox and talked with him about the bill. He told me he would never consent to its passing the House, but the first thing I knew he had reported it favorably to his committee."

Land Commissioner Boyd is still at

the Willard hotel, and is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Governor Dole. "I have asked the Secretary of the Interior," said he today, "for the sending of a hydrographer to the Islands. I believe he will grant the request. It has not been formally made yet, for I am not sure that I have the authority to do it. I think the request should be made by Gov. Dole, who will undoubtedly do that when he reaches here."

Mr. Boyd received letters from Gov. Dole on the last mail. He expects the Governor will remain in Washington a week or two.

A paragraph of interest to Hawaii is carried in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which has already passed the House, and is now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It provides an appropriation of \$107,500 for surveys and necessary surveys on the Pacific Coast and on the Hawaiian Islands, under the direction of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WILL INVESTIGATE KONA'S CONDITION

Kona will be again thoroughly investigated, this time by President Cecil Brown of the First National Bank, and by J. M. McChesney, of the former agents of the company, who departed yesterday in the Mauna Loa. In company with them was the Japanese consul, Mikki Saito, whose efforts last week resulted in the settlement of the labor difficulties which for a time seemed to threaten the harvesting of the sugar crop.

The latest mails from Kona report that the mill of the plantation is now grinding, and that the cane so far taken on of the fields of the Japanese planters will be above expectations in polarization and crop. The visits of the men named, it is believed, will result in the financing of all the efforts of the receiver to carry on the work on a basis which will insure the success of the estate.

While there is no danger from the laborers in sight the consul is said to have reached the conclusion that it would be best for him to visit the plantation once more, and insure the perfect confidence and security of the Japanese.

ELKS TO GO TO SALT LAKE

A small herd of Elks will probably go from the Honolulu browsing grounds to the big gathering of antlered folk to be held this summer in Salt Lake City, Utah. It is not decided yet who will go, but it is said that at least a dozen have signified their intention of being present at the gathering of the Best People on Earth at the Mormon capital. If Past Exalted Ruler C. B. Cooper does not accept the delegation, Exalted Ruler Francis M. Brooks will carry documentary proof that he is the big Elk of the herd and he will impress the Zionites accordingly. Dr. Cooper represented the Honolulu lodge at the convention held last year at Minneapolis, but he has stated he does not desire to make another trip this year. The local herd is enthusiastic over the prospects of mingling with the herds on the mainland, and as about 30,000 Elks are expected to be present at the convention, there will be no lack of opportunity to get acquainted.

HAWAIIAN FARMING

Jared Smith's First Agricultural Report.

The annual report of Director Jared Smith of the Agricultural Experiment Station, copies of which have been received from Washington, closes as follows:

The economic conditions of Hawaii are such that new industries can be established only with the greatest difficulty. In common with all other old insular regions there has been a multitude of serious insect and animal pests introduced, not through intent but as a concomitant of commerce. In this regard the history of Hawaiian agriculture is parallel with that of many other tropical islands, such as the Fiji Islands and the British West Indies. Plants may be introduced without their insect enemies, or insects which in their native country are kept in check by natural enemies, and parasites may here breed in enormous numbers and adapt themselves to new host plants, to the detriment of the farmer. Hawaii is full of ornamental exotics which have become weeds, and of Chinese, Japanese, Australian, American and Old World insects which, free from all natural check, ravage alike the native vegetation and the cultivated crops. The lot of the farmer is thus in a way more difficult than in continental regions. The battle is a continuous one. The practical entomologist thus finds here a wider field for work, and although much has been done, a vast amount of work is yet to be accomplished. Some crops are abnormally free from blights and diseases. Others fall a ready prey to hosts of enemies whose attacks the plants themselves are not prepared to resist nor do the farmers know how to combat. What is true of insect pests is also true of fungus and bacterial diseases. The field of investigation is a new one, hardly yet touched upon.

Lower world's prices for sugar means a narrowing of the margin of profit. With such a fall in prices and profits must come the substitution of more careful handling, better cultivation, conservation of the irrigation water (where used), and a more skillful fertilization of the soil. The Hawaiian sugar planters are proper here these factors and to ascribe all of their benefits to cheap labor. If planters in other parts of the tropics can grow sugar at a profit in the open competition of the world's markets and insipid of the American duty on this product, there is still hope for greater reward in store for the Hawaiian grower. Investigations as to cultivation and the most efficient use of water would repay. In this connection and as an aid to the future development of this island group a comprehensive soil survey of all the agricultural lands would save to the men who are to develop the resources of the land millions of dollars. Much experimental work has been done in trying to grow this or that crop. A soil map of the islands would, in case some one crop found which grows better here than anywhere else, indicate exactly in what regions this crop would be most likely to succeed. There is hardly a crop cultivated in all the subtropical regions of the globe but which has been grown here at some period during the past eighty years. Fruits, nuts, dyes, tannins, precious woods, spices, vegetables, drugs, fibers, and forage plants have been grown in endless variety. The castor-oil tree is grown in Kona and finds ready sale at \$30 per ton. Tea is almost a weed in Oahu and Hamakua. Vanilla thrives in Kauai, and the cocoanut in Puna. There are large trees of cocoa, the source of chocolate, in the city of Hilo, and the African oil palm lines the streets of Honolulu. Tobacco of excellent quality has been grown on all the islands. The opportunities for work in lines where practical agricultural benefit will result are so many that it is difficult to choose what first to undertake.

Investigations in forestry are much to be desired, but these can not be undertaken by the station without considerable increase in its resources; and in any case, whatever investigations the station might undertake in this direction should be done in co-operation with the Bureau of Forestry.

Many of the native woods of this group are extremely valuable from a commercial standpoint, and a considerable trade in these woods, notably koa and sandal, at one time flourished. It would be well if the entire backbone of each main mountain chain of each of the islands be set apart in forest reserves under the Federal government in order that the native forests may be protected and preserved and that a modern and legal system of forest conservation may be carried out. The sugar plantations all depend directly or indirectly on the wooded mountain slopes for their water supply, and it is due to their owners that something be done to check the further destruction of the native forests, and also to replant large areas with trees (native and foreign) which shall in the future become commercially valuable.

The station has already attained a sure footing in Hawaii. Many inquiries in regard to local problems in agriculture have been received and answered, and the interest in the station is constantly growing. If sufficient money can be appropriated to provide a suitable permanent equipment, results will be the sooner obtained.

Exclusion Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Chinese exclusion bill was passed by both Houses today by a viva voce vote. The killer clause was inserted as was a provision debaring entrance to the United States of Chinese born in Hawaii.

OFFICIALS ARE LET OUT Leper Settlement Committee Report.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

As a result of the investigation made by the Board of Health into the charges of Ambrose Hutchinson, of cruelty to a leper at Molokai, the resignation of Dr. Oliver was demanded yesterday. Bishop Gulistan is requested to remove Father Wendolin from the settlement, and the resignation of Superintendent C. B. Reynolds, tendered some time ago, was accepted, and Jack McVeigh appointed in his stead.

At the regular meeting held yesterday afternoon the findings of the committee, composed of E. P. Dole, W. L. Moore and J. S. B. Pratt were approved, and the majority report recommending the removal of Reynolds and Oliver was adopted. The matter was all out and dried, the action taken yesterday having been decided upon at Monday's secret meeting.

In the reading of the minutes of the special meeting was found for the first time the recommendation for the removal of Father Wendolin. This was embodied in a resolution, introduced by Dr. Cooper, which read as follows:

"Resolved, That the harmony and interests of the Leper Settlement will be promoted by the removal of Father Wendolin, and that the Right Rev. Gulistan, Bishop of Panopolis, be requested to remove him forthwith, and appoint some other priest to fill the vacancy made thereby."

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

E. P. Dole, as chairman of the committee, thereupon read the report, in which was contained also the substance of the evidence taken before the committee at Molokai. It is as follows:

Report of committee in the matter of the investigation of charges presented by Ambrose Hutchinson, leper settlement.

Dr. Henry C. Sloggett, President of the Board of Health.

Sir:—We have the honor to submit the following report, based on the foregoing charges and evidence:

We find that Philip Mikila and William Kalani were not arrested upon trumped up charge or without probable cause, as that Mikila's friends were not denied access to him; and that evidence as to his being at all times sufficient in quantity. We find that the charges in other respects, although not proved in all details, are proved in substance and beyond reasonable doubt.

On December 2nd, 1901, Mikila and Kalani left the settlement in violation of the regulations of the Board of Health. John Waiwaka, a native of Molokai, believed and had probable cause to believe, that they had been stealing sheep. No one being on trial for stealing sheep, the committee declined to investigate the truth of this charge, beyond the question whether there was probable cause for arrest. Upon the return of Mikila and Kalani, December 4th, Waiwaka arrested them and put them in jail.

Kalani made a confession, and was put in a light, airy cell. Mikila denied guilt, and, as a punishment, was put in a cell with no outside window, comparatively dark and ill ventilated. He was given a diet of salmon (which he chose instead of meat), bread and water, and was more or less closely confined for about a week, as a punishment. After that he had ordinary rations and the liberty of the jail yard; during all of the time he was in jail, from December 4th, 1901, until March 1902, he was not arraigned on any charge, and no written accusation was made against him.

It was in an advanced stage of leprosy when he was arrested. As the disease progressed he became very weak, and was little more than skin and bones. As early as about the first of March his hands and feet were alive with maggots. The stench was offensive. On the 12th of March he was taken home by members of a fraternal society to which he belonged. He died on the 13th. He had no proper care before or after he was in the settlement. He had no medical attention, worthy of the name, at any time.

There is only one district magistrate on the island of Molokai. He lives at Pukoo, thirty miles away—but as distant, as far as the physical difficulties of getting to the settlement and leaving it are concerned, as New York is from Chicago. He did not visit the settlement while Mikila was in jail. Without prompt arraignments and trials are virtually impossible. A resident magistrate can be appointed under existing laws, although there is no appropriation from which he can be paid. We recommend the appointment of a magistrate, to be paid such salary as the next legislature may appropriate.

In transforming the old church at Kalaupapa into a jail, windows should have been put to give every cell plenty of air and light. We recommend that this be done now.

The arrest of Mikila and Kalani probably comes within the provisions of Sections 546 and 547 of the Penal Laws, which are as follows: "Whoever a crime is committed by a person, offenders are known as to the person shall be found near the place where the crime was committed, or in endeavoring to escape, or under such other circumstances as to justify a reasonable suspicion of his being the offender, such person may be arrested without warrant. Policemen, or other officers of justice in any part of town, even in cases where it is not certain that an offense has been committed, may without warrant arrest and detain for examination of such persons as may be found under such circumstances as to justify a reasonable suspicion that they have committed or intend to commit an offense."

Section 551 of the Penal Laws is as follows: "In all cases of arrest for examination, the person making the same must conduct the party arrested before the court or magistrate empowered to take such examination in the forty-eight hours after his arrest, except in cases where a longer delay is absolutely necessary to meet the ends of justice." The magistrate did not

visit the settlement during the time in question. Certainly these two lepers could not have been taken to Pukoo for trial; but, even so, holding them in jail more than three months for violation of a regulation of the Board of Health or for stealing sheep, without arraignment or written accusation, appears to be a very lax construction of the words, "except in cases where a longer delay is absolutely necessary to meet the ends of justice." Mikila and Kalani could not have escaped if they had been given their liberty pending the arrival of the district magistrate. We think, however, taking into account what can reasonably be expected of a man of police in such an isolated place, that it would be unjust to hold him responsible for such a construction of a statute as a trained lawyer would give it.

Putting Mikila in a comparatively dark cell and depriving him of pol, as a punishment for not confessing, or for an offense of which he had not been convicted, was an outrage upon the fundamental principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty.

Waiwaka bears an honest name. He is a man of good repute. We think he tries to do his duty, according to his lights. Neither he nor the jailor appeared to be conscious of wrong doing. As most natives would have done under like circumstances, they looked to the white men in charge of the settlement, and took their impress. Making allowance for their subordinate positions, and for native characteristics, we think they are less in fault than Mr. Reynolds, and much less in fault than Dr. Oliver. They are, perhaps, as well qualified for their respective positions as any persons who can be found in the settlement to succeed them. We believe that the course expressed in this report will teach them a lesson and serve the purposes of humanity and good government quite as well as their dismissal.

We think that Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Oliver should be judged by more severe standards. They are the men in charge, responsible to the Territorial government and to humanity for such help and comfort as can be given to nearly nine hundred human beings isolated from all the world and slowly dying from a loathsome disease. They are the men to whom the Board of Health, the attorney general, and all departments of the Territorial government ought to look for full and reliable information in regard to conditions in this isolated and inaccessible lazaretto.

We have absolute confidence in Mr. Reynolds' honesty and honor, and commend his diligent and zealous efforts to administer the affairs of the settlement well; but it seems to us that his neglect to ascertain more carefully Mikila's condition when his attention was called to it, was inexcusable, and that his lamely made judgment on that occasion calls for severe censure.

We are forced to the conclusion, not only that Dr. Oliver neglected Mikila, but also that he has neglected his work in other respects. He has shirked grave professional duties, delegating them to a leper who has had no medical training. He has kept no data worth mentioning. There is no other place on earth where leprosy can be studied so advantageously as at the leper settlement on Molokai. The physician stationed there, if he can rise to his opportunities, has good prospects of world wide fame. We find that Dr. Oliver deserves very severe censure.

Respectfully submitted,
This 14th day of April, 1902.
(Signed) E. P. DOLE,
W. L. MOORE,
J. S. B. PRATT.

The committee is a unit in regard to the findings of fact and the recommendations set forth in the foregoing report. As there is a difference of opinion in regard to the measures necessary to be taken, it has been thought best that each member should express his views in a supplemental report.

Report of Attorney General and Dr. W. L. Moore:

We have tried to reconcile our conclusions to a recommendation that Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Oliver be censured and retained. We cannot do so.

While we gloried in testimony to Mr. Reynolds' upright character and loyal services, his neglect on this occasion was inexcusable or worse, and will, we believe, so shake public confidence in his administration of the leper settlement, and so weaken his influence and authority there, as to make a change of superintendents unavoidable in the near future. We think his resignation, tendered some months ago, should be accepted on the effect on the appointment of his successor.

We think the evidence proves that on many occasions Dr. Oliver has shamefully neglected his duties and that the interests of humanity demand his retirement.

Respectfully submitted this 14th day of April, 1902.

(Signed) E. P. DOLE,
W. L. MOORE.

Minority report of Dr. J. S. B. Pratt. I agree with the supplemental report of the majority of the committee in regard to the case of Dr. Oliver, but am unable to do so in the case of Mr. Reynolds. While I consider that he committed a grave mistake in not removing Mikila, when requested to do so by the medical superintendent of the settlement, I do not consider that his not doing so is sufficient cause to call for his resignation.

Respectfully submitted this 14th day of April, 1902.

(Signed) J. S. B. PRATT.

Upon motion of E. A. Mott-Smith, the report was accepted and the recommendations made by the committee were adopted.

ELECTION OF SUCCESSOR

The question of a successor to Mr. Reynolds was then taken up, the superintendent signifying his willingness to step out on May first or earlier if it suited the board's convenience. Applications for the position were then read from J. E. McVeigh and C. H. Wilson, and upon motion the vote was made by secret ballot. McVeigh received the unanimous vote of the board. He was for some time connected with the quarantine service in Honolulu, and was a good candidate for the position of superintendent at the time Mr. Reynolds was asked.

A committee composed of Drs. Sloggett, Moore, Cooper and Pratt is to decide upon a successor to Dr. Oliver.

COMMEND MR. REYNOLDS

The members of the board who have expressed their expressions of praise for Mr. Reynolds' work and a resolution commending his feeling was adopted.

Mr. Dole said that the duty of a superintendent of the settlement was to be a man of good repute. We think he tries to do his duty, according to his lights. Neither he nor the jailor appeared to be conscious of wrong doing. As most natives would have done under like circumstances, they looked to the white men in charge of the settlement, and took their impress. Making allowance for their subordinate positions, and for native characteristics, we think they are less in fault than Mr. Reynolds, and much less in fault than Dr. Oliver. They are, perhaps, as well qualified for their respective positions as any persons who can be found in the settlement to succeed them. We believe that the course expressed in this report will teach them a lesson and serve the purposes of humanity and good government quite as well as their dismissal.

BERRY'S FINANCIAL REPORT WANT NO FOUNTAINS

There is little of interest or encouragement to be gleaned from this report. The summer weather seems to have engendered inertia in all lines of trade for business.

"I can see no change in the money market," said a prominent banker today, "but the feeling among business men is better than it has been for months. Returns for sugar are being received steadily and for the most part are being placed to the credit of the agents who are carrying overdrifts in San Francisco. In a short time these overdrafts will have been liquidated and then the receipts will come to the Islands. In a few months money will be easier and conditions will be normal again."

The bond market has been active as has been evidenced by the fact that out of remaining \$500,000 first mortgage Waiwaka bonds to be floated, some \$390,000 has been placed. Kolohi, Sugar Company, operating in Kauai, has sold \$125,000 of its bonds. Kihel Plantation Company filed its deed of trust last week, with the Hawaiian Trust Company as trustees. The issue included \$500,000 first mortgage, six per cent bonds. Kohala is completing her bond issue. A block of \$50,000 of Oahu Railway & Land Company bonds was sold during the week at 104 1/2. Hawaiian government 5s bought at 110. Hilo Railway 6s are 100 asked. Honolulu Rapid Transit bonds are not quoted; a large block being under operation to a Boston syndicate.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company held its adjourned annual meeting today. New by-laws were adopted and a new Board of Directors chosen. A regular quarterly dividend of one and a quarter per cent has been declared.

Sugar shares are steadier. A standing bid of 60 for Waiwaka failed to bring out any stock. Oahu is 90 bid, and Ewa sold at 25. Hawaiian Sugar changed hands at 25. McBryde advanced to 6, while Kihel fell to \$10.50.

Payments are getting rather behind, and collections are very crowded. The real estate market is dull and lower prices are the tendency. Building operations, while brisk, are not as extensive as formerly, and rents are slow to be declining.

A number of retail firms on Fort street contemplate moving to more commodious quarters. The narrow and crowded condition during business hours are the condemning features.

There seems to be an undecided opinion with some as to Fort street retaining the future retail trade.

Four foreclosures since our last report: Sung Wing Lung Co., grocers, Honolulu; M. Brash & Co., lares, Honolulu; Lin Chong, general merchant, Nahaiku, Maui; Kwang Chong Tai Co., general merchandise, Honolulu; Austin Publishing Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report \$43,354.67.

The following instruments have been filed since our last report:

64 Deeds	\$106,710 00
33 Mortgages	563,659 67
4 Chattel mortgages	6,538 00
15 Releases	19,895 00
25 Leases	
3 Assignments of mortgages	
2 Transfers of attorney fees	
3 Assignments of leases	
5 Bills of sale	3,925 00
4 Agreements	
4 Affidavits	

them regarding the matter under discussion. However honest the man was, justice demanded his removal, and so the committee had recommended.

Dr. Cooper stated that he agreed with the minority report and thought that an old servant of the board for twenty-one years should not be summarily dealt with. He proposed a vote of thanks for the many years of faithful service performed and it was unanimously adopted.

Supt. Reynolds then asked permission to address the board, which was cheerfully granted. He expressed his appreciation for the vote of thanks, but said it made him feel bad to leave a position he had held for twenty-one years under a cloud. He did not wish to change the decision of the board in any way, but simply wanted the members to know certain facts, as it was a relief for him to finally withdraw from the supervision of the lepers. He never had anything to do with the police regulations of the settlement, and, aside from looking into the sanitary condition of the jail, did nothing whatever in that regard. In the present case he had been notified that certain persons were in jail, and Dr. Oliver told him one of the men was sick. He had then investigated, and found that the jail was in good sanitary condition, and the man could receive better care than elsewhere, so had done nothing. For a month prior to the man's death he had heard nothing further and thought that in such a length of time, a considerable change would be noticeable in a well man's health, not to say what might happen to a leper in the last stages of the disease. For that matter, there were a hundred natives at the settlement in worse condition than the one of which complaint had been made, and he had nothing to do with the man's imprisonment.

The question of visiting the settlement was also taken up, but no action taken. The entire board will probably make their annual inspection some time the latter part of May. Until then no visits will be made by members of the board.

GRAND JURY MAKES A FINAL REPORT

The grand jury for the April term set a good example for quick work. A final report was made yesterday by that body after a session of but two days. Three indictments were returned and one ignored. The case against Jean Sabate charged with violating postal laws, was ignored.

The report says: The United States District Attorney has brought to the attention of the grand jury four cases of which have been carefully considered, and in three cases true bills of indictment have been found and returned. Your honorable court and in the fourth case no bill has been returned as the evidence presented was not sufficient to warrant a conviction.

In concluding its report the grand jury desires to state that there were no other investigations made by them than those presented by the United States District Attorney and takes this opportunity to

Assignment of agreement.
32 Mortgages at 10 per cent. 562,659 67
1 Mortgage at 12 per cent. 1,000 00

Total mortgages \$563,659 67

SALES FROM THE HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

153 shares McBryde Sugar Co. at \$5.50.
58 shares Sugar Co. at \$90.
55 Hawaiian Sugar Co. at \$25.
316 Ewa Sugar Co. at \$24.
100 Mutual Telephone Co. at \$10.
50 Kahuku Sugar Co. at \$24.
112 Olaa Sugar Co. pd. at \$13.
235 Olaa Sugar Co. assess. at \$5.25.
25 Olaa Sugar Co. pd. at \$13.25.
100 Olala Sugar Co. at \$3.
35 Kihel Sugar Co. at \$11.
7000 O. R. & L. Co. bonds at \$104.75.
3000 O. R. & L. Co. bonds at \$104.50.
1000 Hawaiian government bonds at \$97.25.

50 shares Makawell at \$23.
15 shares Makawell at \$24.50.
35 shares Makawell at \$25.
50 shares Makawell at \$24.
25 shares Makawell at \$22.50.
10 shares Paauhau S. P. Co. at \$11.50.
280 shares Paauhau S. P. Co. at \$11.
100 shares Honokaa Co. at \$11.
100 shares Honokaa Co. at \$10.50.
40 shares Onomea S. P. Co. at \$24.
20 shares Onomea S. P. Co. at \$24.50.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Lee Wai, 2-story store, 901 Alakea street, \$7500.
J. Frias, 1-story cottage, Kauluwela lane, \$200.
J. Jorgensen & Co., 1-story cottage, Lanuhilo drive, \$5000.
Choy Tin, 1-story cottage, Dowsett lane, \$700.
Pang Chong, 3-story dwelling and stores, Beretania street.
M. Andrade, 1-story cottage, King St., \$1200.
C. K. Al, 1-story cottage, College Hills, \$2500.
W. O. Merithen, 1-story cottage, College Hills, \$3000.

SALES OF HAWAIIAN STOCKS AND BONDS ON SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

315 shares Hutchinson S. P. Co., \$11.
25 shares same at \$11.12 1-2.
275 shares same at \$11.25.
105 shares same at \$11.50.
3 shares Kilauea S. P. Co., \$3.
20 shares Haw'n C. & S. Co., \$21.50.
20 shares Haw'n S. & P. Co., \$31.
10 shares Haw'n S. & P. Co., \$32.
3000 5 per cent H. C. & S. bonds, \$99.
20 shares Haw'n Plan. Co., \$2.75.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to countries named—gold basis.

Pacific Coast, 30 cents per \$100.
Canada, 30 cents per \$100.
Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100.
London, \$4.904 per Pound Sterling.
London, sixty days, \$4.91 per Pound Sterling.

France, 5 1/2 francs per dollars.
Frankfort, Germany, 2 1/4 per mark.
Auckland and Sydney, \$4.95 per Pound Sterling.
Hongkong, 4 1/2 per Mexican dollar.
Amoy, 4 1/2 per Mexican dollar.
Singapore and Shanghai, 4 1/2 per Mexican dollar.

Yokohama, 50 1/2 per Jap. yen.
Manila and Iloilo, 4 1/2 per Mexican dollar.
Hugo, Kobe and Nagasaki, 50 1/2 per Jap. yen.

express its approbation of the ability, fairness and courtesy that has characterized Robert W. Breckons during his short session.

A list of the cases investigated by this grand jury, in which true bills of indictment have been found, is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Charles A. Richardson, violating Sec. 5346 R. S. U. S.
Manuel R. Castanha, violating Secs. 3235 and 3260 R. S. U. S.
Frank Castanha, violating Secs. 3235 and 3260 R. S. U. S.

Frederick Warde

Yesterday's steamer brought Wm. W. Randall, business manager for the twenty-first annual tour of Frederick Warde, who will open at the Opera House here May 8, in the following repertoire: Thursday, May 8, "The Virginians"; Saturday, May 10, matinee, "The Mountebank"; Saturday night, "Julius Caesar"; Tuesday, May 13, "King Lear"; Thursday, May 15, "Othello"; Saturday, May 17, matinee, "Merchant of Venice"; Saturday night, "Macbeth"; Tuesday, May 20, "The Lion's Mouth"; Thursday, May 22, "Damon and Pythias." There will be two special nights, one for the Knights of Pythias and one for the Elks.

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

BODY AND BRAINS.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Whether the brains of men are being developed at the expense of the bodies is not a question that we can settle, but there is no question that there are many individual cases where the body is weaker than it ought to be.

To produce big healthy brains and big healthy bodies take Scott's Emulsion. Childhood is the time to commence.

The effort of Scott's Emulsion is to make nature do her best with the materials on hand. It checks all those little weaknesses and faults of nourishment which result in imperfect development.

Nothing more strengthening for weak children.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

Best at the lowest price at Hopp's

Our Class of Furniture

might lead you to suppose we ask large prices, but such is far from the truth.

Although all goods that come into our establishment must pass the closest scrutiny and give a good account of themselves both from the standpoint of quality and art, our prices are lower than are asked for inferior goods. We give you the benefit of our good judgment and taste in buying.

Dr. Wiedick reported that several shacks on Market street, Kaulaui, Maui, were in an insanitary condition, and the matter was referred to the attorney general with instructions to bring condemnation proceedings.

Several Nuuanu street shacks are to be examined by the sanitary officer for the same purpose.

A letter was received from President Andrews of the Board of Medical Examiners in reply to the request of the Japanese medical society for representation upon the board, in which he said that the law provided for but three members and consequently no additions could be made. In any case it would set a bad precedent as other nationalities would also want to be represented. The certificate of the Japanese consul is to be accepted by the Medical Examiners upon applications for license to practice.

Permission was granted to the Metropolitan Meat Company to run its sewer into Kalili stream from the new slaughter house.

It was decided to have printed copies of the rules and regulations of the board, after a revision had been made, as many of the statutes now on the books have been abrogated by the organic act, and decisions of the courts.

The Hilo sanitary officer reported that improvements were being made by filling the lowlands of the waterfront and that 620 inspections had been made during the month.

The following report was made by Dr. Cofer upon health conditions in the Orient and Australia:

Hongkong—Cholera, 15 cases, 12 deaths; smallpox, 8 cases, 6 deaths; plague, 1 case, one death.

Shanghai—Smallpox, 3 cases.

Nagasaki—Plague, 1 case.

Sydney to March 24th—Plague, 60 cases, 18 deaths.

Brisbane, cases all told—Plague, 23 cases, 2 deaths; two weeks to March 25, 7 cases, one death.

Extract taken from the bill of health dated March 25, 1902, per S. S. Dorie: Hongkong—Cholera, 20 cases, 14 deaths; smallpox, 8 cases, 6 deaths; plague, 1 case, one death.

Shanghai—Smallpox, 3 cases, no deaths.

MISSIONARY FUND HAS BEEN STARTED

At the same hour that the House of Bishops met in Cincinnati yesterday to choose a missionary Bishop for the District of Honolulu Episcopalians here assembled within St. Andrew's Cathedral and offered prayers that the deliberations of that important ecclesiastical body would be productive of good.

Bishop Nichols took the celebration at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, assisted by Rev. John Osborne, of St. Clement's church as gospeler, Rev. Canon Mackintosh as epistolar and Rev. Canon Kiteat, who sat in the choir. Wray Taylor officiated at the organ. A large number of communicants were present.

There was an offertory, and as this was the day of the election of a Bishop for the District of Honolulu, the Bishop Nichols suggested it be made the starting point of a fund to be known as the Missionary District Fund, to be placed at the disposal of the future Bishop.

At 12:15 Bishop Nichols officiated again. There was a good attendance of business men. It was a simple service of intercession, consisting of the litany and special prayers selected by Bishop Nichols.

COULD FILL THE PAPER WITH THEM

This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one be the absolute truth. "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything, but got no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, three bottles of which have cured me. It is the best medicine I ever used."—Philip E. Rhonde, Pennsylvania, Mo. I S A Pain Balm is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Before the Governor.

Upon the receipt of the official communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the ruling of Judge

Whether the brains of men

are being developed at the expense of the bodies is not a question that we can settle, but there is no question that there are many individual cases where the body is weaker than it ought to be.

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REAR ADMIRAL EVANS ON HIS WAY TO JOIN THE ASIATIC SQUADRON

REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS, accompanied by Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, and the members of his staff, were passengers in the Gaelic, which arrived yesterday morning and departed during the afternoon. During his stay Admiral Evans was to all intents and purposes the guest of Col. and Mrs. Parker, who entertained the party by drives to the Pali and to Waikiki and at luncheon at the Hawaiian hotel.

Admiral Evans, since he was last in Honolulu, as he expresses it, "has been close to royalty," being the representative of the navy in the company chosen by President Roosevelt to represent the nation in the entertainment of Prince Henry of Germany, on the occasion of his recent visit. Admiral Evans says he was never better than he is now, despite the inroads which the continuous dining and winning were expected to make upon his health. He says of the experience: "We had a most thoroughly enjoyable time during our trip, and we made such a swing around the country as to give the guest of the nation a good chance to see just how large the country is and how the people look upon such an event as his visit. I do not think any one could have enjoyed the experience more than he did, and to those of us of the entertaining party it was certainly a pleasure to witness the pure enjoyment he took out of his experiences."

"I will take command of the northern squadron of the fleet now stationed in Philippine waters upon my arrival in Manila. Admiral Rogers is the senior officer and will be in command of the squadron. Admiral Wilde is in command of the southern squadron. The Kentucky probably will be the flagship of the squadron. I shall command the squadron for about a year, and then upon the retirement of Admiral Rogers, will succeed to his command. I expect to spend only two years in the Orient, and then shall return home, at the close of my active sea service."

Admiral Evans and his party were the guests at a red luncheon at the Hawaiian hotel today, the hosts being Col. and Mrs. Parker. The table, which was laid in the small dining room, was for sixteen, though only fifteen guests appeared. The party had enjoyed a drive to the Pali first and sat down to the luncheon about 1:30 o'clock. The decorations were in red carnations and mums. There were two stars, laid in the red blossoms, at each end of the table, as there were two rear admirals in the company. The guests of Col. and Mrs. Parker were: Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Rear Admiral Merry Flag Lieut. F. L. Chapin, Lieut. T. Washington, Ensign and Mrs. F. T. Evans, Miss Evans, Paymaster Hall, Prince David Kawanakoa, and the Princess Kawanakoa, Judge Gear. The luncheon was a special effort of Manager H. Wingate Lake. There was a quiet club in attendance, which gave the newest visitors a touch of Hawaiian life. The



REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS

luncheon was followed by a drive to Waikiki, where the home of the Princess was inspected.

Among the passengers in the Gaelic are Commander and Mrs. U. R. Harris. The commander goes out for service in the Asiatic squadron. Better known as F. B. Evans, or "Fighting Bob," recently changed to "Feasting Bob," in honor of his campaign as Chief Aid to Prince Henry in his dining tour through the banquet halls of the United States. Rear Admiral United States Navy, fisherman and author. In charge of the gray boats of the country since February 23. Born in Virginia, but represented State of Utah in Naval Academy, 1890-1892. Served gallantly in civil war, participating in both attacks on Ft. Fisher in 1865, becoming expert fisherman at that time, which secured him his appointment under administration of Grover Cleveland as Secretary of the Bait Box in private cabinet of the President.

As commander of the Yorktown at Valparaiso in 1891 gave Chile the chills, challenging the South Americans to a game of naval ping-pong to the death. Was then seen to be a person who could erect a towering bluff without danger of falling over it, and was created "Bob, Duke of Scraps," in the American peacocks.

In Spanish war he commanded the Iowa, attached to the Schley-Sampson fleet in the Santiago controversy, and did good service in compelling Cervera to take the overland route for home.

Did not coal during the whole campaign, keeping his furnaces going with language of which he has a great command.

Became Rear Admiral at close of war, and on arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia was delegated by President Roosevelt to act as head chaperon to His Highness, assisted by General H. C. Corbin, of the Washington Marine Band; Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, of the White House Guards; Commander Cowles, of the Commissary Department; and Lieutenant David J. Hill, of the State troops. In this capacity he ate 63 dinners, 19 breakfasts, 47 luncheons and 69 suppers in 15 days.

His last words were: "Damn the fish-lights! Fire ahead!" Was the author of much entertaining literature, notably "With Schier and Smoke at San Diego" and "Eating with Royalty, or Two Weeks in the Great Gorge," being accounts of his two most famous campaigns: "Sporty Bob; or, the Canvas-back's Revenge," the latter a Romance of Gout, and a touching paraphrase of the beautiful poem "Dolly Gray," addressed to Prince Henry, of which the first stanza runs:

Good-by, Harry, I must leave you,
From your side I now must flee;
You've my heart and my digestion,
To carry with you back to Germany.
Give my love to brother Willie;
Tell him he's a dandy sort of bloke,
And for you, O Henry, I'll
Good-by, Harry Hoke!

—The Cincinnati Enquirer

spurred to more strenuous efforts; second, bringing the best specimens of Americans and Germans on such terms with the English people and customs that they might become missionaries of a better national understanding."

When the trustees can meet and all the preliminary details are settled, a request will be made to several prominent Americans to form a committee to act in conjunction with the English body and assume certain responsibilities, for which the executors are palpably unfitted, both by absence from the United States and ignorance of its customs.

The afternoon papers all devote lengthy editorials to the "Caesar will," as it is termed. The Globe, referring to Mr. Rhodes' hope of friendship between Great Britain, the United States and Germany, says: "We only hope that these noble aspirations may be realized in their entirety. England has done her part and there only remains the hope that future German educators may be among Mr. Rhodes' Oxford students, and so gain a knowledge of England, now so lacking."

MANY NEW SUITS FILED YESTERDAY

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Chin Kee Gnan and Ang Ton filed an answer yesterday to the complaint of J. Alfred Magoon, who alleges that the two Chinese are getting the best of him in a real estate deal. Magoon in his bill complained that through inadvertence the lease drawn by him was made to read "\$100 per year," instead of \$100 per month, and that the defendants refused to pay the amount as the lease intended they should pay for the property.

The defendants in their answer deny the lease set out by Magoon, that they were to pay the rent he names, and allege that they agreed to pay him "\$100 for the first two years, and the sum of \$150 for the next succeeding four years, and the sum of \$250 per month for the remainder of the term, i.e., twenty-four years." The lease containing these provisions was drawn up by Mr. Magoon and by him read to the defendants.

The defendants say they have erected upon the land buildings valued at \$6000, and deny the statement that they failed to insure the property, but allege they have insured it for \$7000, which was all that could be obtained thereon. It is further set out that the rent was made \$100 a year because of the improvements to be made upon the land, and deny that there was an error, clerical or otherwise, in the lease drawn up by Mr. Magoon.

An appeal in this same case from a judgment for defendant by Judge Dickey was also filed yesterday.

NEW SUITS

The Kapoliati Estate has brought suit against Manuel Gomes to recover possession of property in this city, alleging that the lease expired on March 23rd. Damages in the sum of \$1000 are also asked by reason of the defendant's acts in removing the buildings from the property.

S. Kimura sues K. Hoshina, defendant, and the Yokohama Specie Bank, garnishee, to recover \$1982, alleged to be due on a note for \$1000 made in 1898.

F. Wundenberg, as trustee, brought suit yesterday against George Markham and J. H. Cummings, to recover property in Kalihi, alleged to be wrongfully in their possession. Damages in the amount of \$1000 are also asked.

The Kapoliati Estate brings suit against the Territory of Hawaii to establish fishing rights at Kaneohe, on the Island of Oahu. The fishery is designated as Mikiola.

Carolina Silva has sued Manuel G. Silva for divorce, alleging cruel treatment. She claims that defendant threatened her life with a revolver, and on several occasions forced her to stand with her face to the wall for eight hours at a time. Divorce and custody of two minor children is asked, and alimony in the amount the court sees fit. It is alleged that Silva has a large income as a real estate broker. Judge Robinson has issued an order restraining him from disposing of his property until the case is determined.

APPEALS FROM DICKET

Appeals were noted from decisions by Judge Dickey in the following cases: W. W. Diamond & Co. vs. Orpheum Co. Judgment for plaintiff for \$177.15 on account, \$20.05 interest, and \$17.93 costs and commissions.

M. W. McCleskey & Sons vs. Wing Wo Lung Co. Judgment for plaintiff for \$56.58 for a box of soap sold to defendant.

W. W. Wright vs. Morris K. Keohakale. Judgment for \$32.95 for plaintiff for repairs.

A. Gordon Hodgins vs. Jacintho Miguel. Suit for \$185 damages for injury to plaintiff's carriage through the runaway of defendant's horse. Judge Dickey gave judgment for defendant.

Lovejoy & Co. vs. B. H. Kane. Judgment for plaintiff for \$200 on note and \$16.81 court costs.

ORDER FOR PARTITION

An order for partition was made yesterday by Judge Humphreys in the case of Mary Reyes and Raymond Reyes vs. David Callahan, a minor, and Harry Machado. E. M. Watson is allowed an attorney's fee of \$75, and W. A. Wall gets a commissioner's fee of \$157. The property in question is located near the Insane asylum.

HER SON'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

"A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician, who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of it, my son regained consciousness and recovered, entirely within twenty-four hours," says Mrs. Mary Haller, of Mt. Crawford, Va., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Whitlaw Reid and the American embassy to King Edward's coronation will pay all expenses, and Congress will not be asked for an appropriation.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH

Temperature mean for the month: 79.5 normal, 70.8; average daily maximum, 77.9; average daily minimum, 64.4; mean daily range, 11.5; greatest daily range, 18 degrees; least daily range, 4 degrees; highest temperature, 87; lowest, 61.

Barometer average, 29.976; normal, 29.917; highest, 30.13 on the 2nd, lowest, 29.76 on the 30th; greatest 24-hour change, 0.10; i. e., from any given hour on one day to the same hour on the next, lows passed this point, on the 6th, 19th and 30th; highs on the 2nd and 14th.

Relative humidity, 75.2; normal, 72.5; mean dewpoint, 63.4; normal, 61.5; absolute moisture, 6.44 grains per cubic foot, normal, 6.05.

Rainfall, 11.67 inches; normal, 3.76; rain record days, 24; normal, 18; greatest rainfall in one day, 1.80 on the 31st; total at Luakaha, 44.25; normal, 14.26; at Kapoliati Park, 1.84; normal, 3.20.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 33.80 to 34.05 feet above mean sea level. April 1, 1901, it stood at 34.30. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 9.85 feet on the scale, 10.00 representing the assumed annual mean.

Trade wind days, 25 (1 of N.N.E.); normal, 18; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 3.0; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 6.0; normal, 4.6.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 420 per cent; Hamakua, 520; Kohala, 490; Waimea, 530; Kona, 300; Kau, 200; Puna, 700; Oahu, 300; Maui, 300 to 500; Oahu, 300; Kauai, 380.

Mean temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 73.7; average minimum, 66.4; Waimea, Hawaii, 2750 feet elevation, 73.5 and 60.2; Kohala, 521 elevation, 73.4 and 64.0; Waialua, Kula, Maui, 2700 elevation, 74.2 and 57.3; United States Magnetic Observatory, 81.7 and 64.6; W. R. Castle, highest, 73.5; lowest, 62.5; mean temperature, 70.4.

The principal features of the month were the heavy storms which characterized the first and last ten-day periods, with continuous fine weather in most parts during the middle of the month. A northeasterly storm set in on the 27th of February, and was recognized on Hawaii island as a northerly. At the foot of the north slopes of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala the rainfall was unparalleled; at Kukaia, Hamakua, Hawaii 1600 elevation, 62 inches fell in four days, and 82 in eight days.

The storm which set in on the 18th was of similar character, but with less wind, and with unusual electrical disturbance. At Luakaha, Nuuanu, five miles from the Honolulu postoffice, 5.55 inches fell in 50 minutes, and the 18th month was 102.46 inches at Nahiku, Maui, at 1600 feet elevation, which may probably challenge the world's record. Oahala had 94.25 inches, Kukaia as above 93.39 for the month, and 100 for 33 days, beginning February 27. Other heavy totals will be found in the table of rainfall. It is possible that the first of these storms can be identified with the March 15th storm in the Mississippi valley, and the second with that of March 30.

Snow fell on Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala in these storms. An earthquake was reported at Hilo March 30, 10:9 p.m. Heavy surf list to 7th; 15th to 24th.

Mr. Fleming at the Magnetic Observatory reports mean dew point, 62.6; and relative humidity, 73.4. Dr. Bond, Kohala, mean dew point 64.1, mean relative humidity, 85.

RAINFALL FOR MARCH, 1902.

Stations— (Ft.) (Inches). Elev. Rain.

Hilo—
Waialua 50 55.16
Hilo (town) 100 58.57

Lord Kimberley Dead.
LONDON, April 8.—Lord Kimberley, the Liberal statesman, who had been ill for some time past, died this afternoon. [Lord Kimberley was a cousin of Major Woodhouse, late British Minister Resident at Honolulu.]

The schooner Allan A. left Everett for Makawell on the 2nd inst.

Kaunama 1270 83.83
Pepeekeo 109 56.24
Hukalau 200 51.84
Honohina 330 59.65
Laupahoehoe 500 58.92
Ookala 400 94.35

Hamakua—
Kukalau 250 62.76
Kukalau 900 73.82
Kukalau 1528 93.39
Kukalau 3500 78.30
Kukalau 5000 27.91

Pauahau (Mill) 300 48.45
Pauahau (Greig) 1150 49.24
Honokaa (Muir) 425 49.24
Honokaa (Rickard) 1900 42.61
Kukulua 700 42.61

Kohala—
Awini Ranch 1100 27.43
Nulli 521 26.09
Kohala Sugar Co. 235 21.05
Hawii 600 28.20
Puuhue Ranch 1847 30.51
Waimea 2728 27.34

Kona—
Kailua 950 10.17
Holualoa 1350 10.17
Kealahakua 1580 10.17
Napooopo 25 6.85

Kahuku Ranch 1689 3.38
Walohu 1000 10.59
Honuapo 15 9.52
Naelehu 658 10.01
Hilea 310 9.33
Pahala 850 9.33
Moaula 1700 12.43

Puna—
Volcano House 4000 22.21
Olaa 1630 74.78
Olaa 221 64.32
Kapoho 110 64.32
Kalapana 8

MAUI.
Walopae Ranch 700 24.46
Kipahulu 300 43.89
Hamoa Plantation 60 24.28
Nahiku 60 74.65
Nahiku (Pogue) 1600 102.46
Nahiku 800 74.65
Haiku 700 28.19
Kula (Waialua) 2700 14.37
Kula (Erehwon) 4500 25.64
Kahomalei 1400 48.01
Pala 430 29.91
Haleakala Ranch 2000 43.11
Wailuku 200 12.43

OAHU.
Punahou (W. Bureau) 47 11.67
Kulaokahua 50 11.95
Makiki Reservoir 120 14.25
U. S. Naval Station 6 11.64
Kapoliati Park 10 7.84
Manoa (Woodlawn D.) 235 25.52
School St. (Bishop) 50 11.31
Pacific Heights 700 22.40
Insane Asylum 20 13.61
Kamameha School 75 18.01
Kalihi-Uka 260 29.91
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall) 50 13.24
Nuuanu (Wylie St.) 250 20.21
Nuuanu (Elec. Station) 405 41.25
Nuuanu (Luakaha) 850 44.25
Waimanalo 25 17.06
Maunawili 300 15.31
Kaneohe 100 14.51
Ahuimanu 350 7.90
Wailua 20 6.26
Wailua 900 9.81
Ewa Plantation 60 7.68
Waipahu 200 9.53
Moaula 15 13.58
Magnetic Station 50 6.62

KAUAI.
Lihue (Grove Farm) 200 19.79
Lihue (Molokaa) 300 19.45
Lihue (Kukua) 1000 32.50
Kealia 15 24.35
Kilauea 325 31.95
Hanalei 30 8.15
Elele 200 8.15
Wailua M.L. 2100 29.20
McBryde Residence 850 29.97
Lawai 450 29.97

Too Late for Last Report—
Ookala 9.29
Moaula 1.30
Kapoho 1.43

N. B.—Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

Latest Sugar Prices.
NEW YORK, April 7.—Raw, weak, fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 36 test, 34c; molasses sugar, 24c; refined was steady.

Railroad companies are compelled to cancel freight contracts because of the action of the courts in declaring traffic agreements illegal.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Clears the Blood from all impure states. From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations of the genuine are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY, APRIL 18

The Kohala Ditch bill will be settled by Governor Dole and settled right.

If heavy blasting must be done on the waterfront why not do it when people are awake, not when the town is trying to sleep.

No wonder the Washington reporters had trouble in locating Judge Little. The man with an alias was probably registered as Smith.

From all accounts cholera is raging in Manila, though the papers there are naturally cautious about what they say. Remembering 1895, Honolulu will not only watch the transports and other liners with care, but will keep itself as clean as it knows how.

There is no objection that we have heard to letting the Tramways Company have an electric service if it wants one, but there is a marked objection to giving it the right to use any power it chooses on Honolulu streets and to run cars at any rate of speed. However, there is no danger that the Tramways bill will pass. It belongs in the category of things that Wilcox wants of Congress but cannot hope to get.

Our Washington correspondent hears from a Democratic Congressman that Judge Calbraith, Dem., may be the next Governor of Hawaii and that Judge Little may succeed him on the bench. This belongs in the category of things which are important if true. As a party man President Roosevelt would exhaust the Republican supply of eligibles before going further, though in this case, as we remark elsewhere, he is going to make no change Dole will stick.

The cancelling of freight contracts, now that the railroads find that the Interstate Commerce Commission contemplates enforcing the law, compels the observation that this act is a virtual admission of the fact that the past acts have not been legal. There never has been a doubt of this. It has been common gossip that the railroads have got around the law for many years, and now they will simply try and make it obnoxious through enforcement, so that the people will clamor for the old days.

The changes at the Lever Settlement stop Dr. Oliver's experiments with the tuatua remedy, but we trust that these will be faithfully continued by his successor. It is interesting to note that the local government has received word, by the hand of the Secretary of the Interior, of a Brazilian remedy in the form of a herbal concoction, for the disease of leprosy. There is reason to think that this is tuatua, in which event the duty to give it a fair trial, one that ought to strongly impress the Hawaiian Board of Health.

Late advices say that there is no longer any doubt among those in a position to know, that Governor Dole's administration of Hawaiian affairs will receive the complete and emphatic endorsement of the President. Just after the Beckley-Horne Rule memorial against Governor Dole was taken to San Francisco, the Advertiser announced on the same authority that President McKinley would sustain Governor Dole, which he not only did, but advised Representative Beckley, who delivered the memorial, to go home by the first boat. The Governor, we are assured, will continue to receive the confidence and support of the administration.

The practical scope of the Agricultural Experiment Station's program here is revealed in the extracts from Director Jared Smith's report, published Tuesday. Mr. Smith proposes to get after the agricultural pests, including the cane-borer. This insect now costs the planters about \$600,000 per year and if its natural enemies can be found and imported the losses from the borer's depredations ought to be reduced to a nominal sum. Mr. Smith's appreciation of the fact that the success of the small farmer in Hawaii largely depends upon getting up a battle between the crop pests and their parasites, is a most hopeful sign.

DOLE BEFORE CONGRESS.

One of the best things to come of Gov. Dole's Washington visit is the chance it will afford him to answer the charge that he vetoed all local legislative bills, thus compelling the people of the Territory to appeal to Congress for relief. This is the plea by which Wilcox and others have hoped to induce Congress to give us an Illinois school law a Jersey county bill a speculative railway franchise and a good many other things which little man would be better off for not having.

It will be the duty of the Governor to show the committee before whom he is going to appear that the bills vetoed by him or by a like Governor Cooper or killed by the Republican legislators were all of the most inexecutable pieces of legislation ever known to an American law-making body. These measures comprised:

A bill legalizing gambling.

A bill legalizing witch-doctors.

A bill reducing the tax on female dogs.

A bill granting a fifty-year railway franchise without safeguards or compensation to the public.

A municipal bill copied, even as respects the names of counties from one in the State of Washington which would have been self-defeating here.

A bill to give the ex Queen of Hawaii \$250,000 cash.

Governor Dole will be able to put the whole record of the Home Rule Legislature before Congress and after he does it, we fancy that there will be no one, even among the Democratic irreconcilables with whom Judge Little is consorting to deny the fact that Governor Dole with his vetoes was a bulwark of American common sense against a flood of legislative folly and worse.

WHEN THE CABLE COMES.

The coming of the cable will be expedited by the desire of the Mackay company to outfit the private cable lobby of Congress of whom Corlies of Michigan is the chief spokesman on the floor. As the Advertiser said some time ago, on the joint authority of its Washington and San Francisco correspondents, the connection of Hawaii with the cable and telegraphic services of the world will not be delayed much after Christmas. In fact we may have the news of the big Thanksgiving day games to digest with the surfeit of our own Thanksgiving feasts.

The effect of cable communication ought to be good in various ways. Winter tourists may come here and not be out of all touch with their friends and the markets for a week or ten days at a time. This should help give us a distinctive winter population with its own homes, such as Pasadena and Los Angeles enjoy, together with a large hotel and boarding-house contingent. It is understood that, when the cable gives Honolulu a standing among communicable resorts, the railroad and steamship lines will do something for it. The place will be widely advertised and rates made to it. Moreover it will advertise itself in a beneficial way. Its own news will supply daily date lines in the mainland papers, and from the need of being tersely put this news will exclude much of the detail which is easy to embrace in letters by mail. We shall then be better known and less notorious.

The cable should also help to cure us of certain ills of isolation. Having only ourselves and each other to discuss between steamers, small matters are magnified and small quarrels given a disproportionate meaning. A larger view will come of daily contact with the world and let that, a better and saner view. We shall feel that we have a voice and a standing beyond our little hedgerows; a fellowship outside the "flyspeck islands" of the map. Honolulu will cease to be provincial and take on some cosmopolitan aspects.

Results of a naval character must also follow the arrival of the submarine telegraph. Honolulu is the natural winter station of the Pacific fleet, and a little later Pearl Harbor will take its place. From here Uncle Sam's warships may be ordered by wire to the Asiatic or the American coasts or to Samoa, and would not be long on either route. At present the fleet is obliged to rendezvous at Mare Island, which is not an ideal winter station, or else, by going outside it finds itself compelled by the shrieks of real estate boomers, re-echoed by Congressmen, to go to the stormy Sound or to the off-shoots of the Pacific, such as San Pedro or Monterey, so as to help fill hotels. Here at Honolulu the fleet could concentrate and be let alone, the adjacent waters giving every chance required for maneuvers, and the geographical location enabling the vessels to reach any point where they may be needed with about equal facility. As the presence of a first-class ship-officer is worth about \$10,000 per month to any port, the advantage of having the fleet here winters needs no special argument.

So on the whole the cable is going to prove a great boon to the Territory, against which, so far as we can see, there will not be offset a single disadvantage.

PRIMARY REPUBLICANS.

For several weeks there have been rumors more or less tangible, that some of the Home Rule leaders have resolved upon a strategic stroke to secure the re-nominations for the legislature in such way as to preclude danger of defeat. If the plan which has been outlined by one of the boldest of the young men of the Home Rule crowd, in the Fifth District may be taken as an evidence of the methods which may govern the operations of the entire party, there is danger that the Home Rulers may secure control even of the Territorial convention of their own for the chief elective offices.

It is argued that if there is not put into the rules of the Republican party a proviso that the would-be voter shall have cast a Republican ballot at the last election, there will be no bar against the appearance of the Home Rule rank and file at the polls in the precinct clubs, their casting a ballot for their own candidate and thus perhaps choosing him as delegate to the convention, and also electing members of the committee which will conduct the campaign and appear at the several conventions of the party as regularly elected delegates.

Even if there is a half-hearted rule adopted, for instance giving the privilege of voting to those who are to cast a Republican ballot in the fall, the Home Rulers figure that they can still get into the ranks, as they say that a vote which they cast in their own party with its double-jointed name, is in reality a Republican vote, and better if they secure the nomination of their men then they will surely vote the straight ticket.

The fact that this plan has been openly discussed should give force to the argument that the primaries of the Republican party are the meetings of the directors of the public corporation. There can be no rhyme or reason for the admission of outsiders into such a family council, and by all means the rule prohibiting such participation should be made as tight as possible. If Republican integrity is to be maintained it can be only by adherence to the time-honored precept that no outsiders shall take part in a purely private business transaction of the party.

This is almost elemental, and the fact that there is nowhere any precedent for an open primary on the ground that such would open the way for outsiders to enter the party, should show that the very oldest heads of the party which came into existence partly to honor the Pathfinder have not been able to find any reason why there should be the open door in politics.

The new rules for the government of the party while they are in many respects the very best that could be devised are faulty in that they do not draw the line between the veteran and the neophyte. This must be done and the primaries carried on in a way which will preclude any tricks.

The committee sitting on the rules will have many arguments before the main body gets a chance to look into the merits of the case but as it is the plan to send copies of the rules to all committeemen and to outsiders who have been known as Republicans there will doubtless be some criticism which will result in the bettering of this condition.

JURY DRAWING BY LOT.

There is no reason so far as this journal is informed why anybody in drawing a jury should not do it by lot. No statute stands in the way. Either a sheriff or a bailiff can easily shake up a hundred names made up from every fifth one on the assessment roll and choose from them at random and in open court the verdict of twenty-four such a jury would stand a good chance of being respectable in its personnel and fair in its instincts. As

things are now the choice of a jury is by private selection and a judge can fix things for or against a litigant in advance. This condition Judge Robinson naturally objects to. Indeed it is hard to see how any court can favor it and expect to escape suspicion as to motives.

As the sheriff is going to draw the jury for Judge Robinson we trust that he will do it in a way to set an example of justice pure. What we can say is that, under the system of personal choice, he has ever evaded his duty; for sheriff-drawn juries are remembered here as having had, on their rolls, the best men of the community. But what is the right way for one must be, in this case, the right way for the other. One cannot defend a wrong method of drawing juries because it is the right method. What is to be a public point of view is to set the standard of fairness by drawing juries by lot. That will make it more difficult for others, thereafter, to draw them by favor.

As to a law regulating these matters, we hold that the next Legislature will have no higher duty than to pass it. Indeed, considering how paramount the issue is of keeping the fountain head of justice pure, it would become the Legislature in its first week to repeal the bailiff law and adopt such a jury-drawing statute as exists in the States.

BOERS AND ENGLISH.

The Boers are going to lose, not their freedom, but their separate identity as a nation. It will be with them as it was with the Dutch immigrants who settled on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers in New York. Eventually they will become an English-speaking and English-thinking people, just as the Stuysantens, Roosevelts, Van Rensselaers, Joralemons and Beekmans did in New Amsterdam; and in the long run they will be as staunch Englishmen as the Roosevelts and Schuytlers of today are staunch Americans.

Such people as the Boers have evolved themselves to be are probably the most valuable of all recruits to the Anglo-Saxon race. They strengthen its virtues and reduce its vices; they add in the final analysis to the defensive safeguards of the common people; they are brave and true and high-principled, and Anglo-Saxondom will be proud to absorb them.

The mingled strains of Dutch and English has it in them to make what- ever they will of South Africa. They may even hope to occupy and illumine the whole of the Dark Continent. United nothing could resist them. Together they would march into the wilderness and win it to civilization. Taking the broader view excludes the politics of contemporaneous sympathy. The Dutch of New Amsterdam had their virtues and their vices, but these, as the years passed were overruled to subserve the ends of beneficence. It will be the same way with the Dutch of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, whose English-speaking descendants, two generations from now will be glad that their gallant fight for the isolation of a free but unprogressive pastoral life ended as it did.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily)

Bruce Cartwright is at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Gaston Boisse leaves in the Sonoma for a six-weeks' vacation on the coast.

The transport Sherman, from San Francisco, is due here on the 23d or 24th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis have taken the von Holt house at Waikiki for the summer.

Governor Cooper returned yesterday from Waialeale where he went to look over the government lands in that vicinity.

Dr. Winslow who jumped his ball hand here while feigning sickness at the Queen's hospital is reported to be in Manila, holding a responsible government position.

A ping pong association is to be formed in Honolulu. Quite a number of local people are interested in the new fad and several games are being arranged among the enthusiasts.

Coel Brown and J. M. McChesney were passengers yesterday for Kona. Japanese Consul Salto also went over and all three will probably look into the affairs of the Kona Sugar Company.

The government band will not play next Sunday in this city. The trip to Maui will end Saturday, but the band is anxious for a rest, which Kappeimolster Berger thinks they deserve.

Dr. and Mrs. Walters are again at Allan Herbert's Kalih place. Dr. Walters has to all appearances, fully recovered from his horseback accident, but may go to the coast before resuming practice.

The Young Men's Christian Association yesterday sent out invitations to the thirty-third anniversary exercises, to be held next Monday evening in the Association hall. There will be musical brief addresses and reports to be followed by a basket ball game in the gymnasium.

The Board of Agriculture in London has recently issued an order respecting the sanitary restrictions on the importation of domestic fowls from Great Britain. A copy of this order may be seen at the British consulate, 1120 King street, Honolulu, by those desirous of obtaining information on the subject.

Sally Sharp, who writes society notes in the Bulletin, says we are all anxious to see the future bride that Archie Young is so busily wooing in the Islands for news comes from Honolulu that this Prince Charming is getting ready to marry Miss Gillette an Eastern girl Archie's lands of friends, both in Oakland and San Francisco, are hoping he will bring his bride here on a wedding trip.

At the annual election of Co. F. N. G. H. held last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Captain Sam Johnson. First Lieutenant L. J. W. Short. Second Lieutenant W. M. Carlyle. This is the fourth consecutive time that Captain Johnson has been elected. After the election and drill a pleasant evening was spent in mirth and song.

(From Thursday's Daily)

It is stated but not verified that Franklin Austin went to the coast on a recent steamer.

The government school fair will take place at the Normal School grounds on Saturday, April 26.

Bishop Nichols will hold confirmation next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in St. Clement's church.

Mr. C. J. McCarthys and family returned yesterday from California, after an absence of several months.

Mr. John D. Spreckels accompanied by Mrs. Sands W. Forman arrived in the Sierra for a short visit to Honolulu.

The freighter Tampoco sailed from Honolulu on Tuesday for Honolulu, where she will complete her cargo for San Francisco.

The Polypus will leave Friday at 3 p. m. for Kona and Kailua, on Molokai; Lahaina, Honolulu, Kailua, Makani and Kihel on Maui.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell, U. S. N., who was here on the Nipic after the Samoan hurricane, has been invalided from the Philippines for three months.

Mr. Joseph F. Coffey, formerly county prosecutor of San Francisco, arrived in the city yesterday for a short stay. He expects to go to Hawaii on Saturday.

The Board of Health, at yesterday's meeting, adopted resolutions of thanks for the services of Judge Wilcox and Stenographer D. H. Case in connection with the Molokai investigation.

The Rapid Transit Company began laying tracks on King street yesterday to parallel the Tramway tracks between South street and the Waikiki turn. The work is being done at the foot of Alapai street.

One of Palo's cars on the Waikiki line was driven full tilt against projecting boards from a load of lumber extending partly across the track. The car was damaged on one side and the passengers scared out.

When Bates of the Elleford company found that Randall of the Ward company was in town, he hurried around and got his hangers in every spare window and billboard. There was not much room left for Ward.

The S. S. Sierra was sighted about 8 a. m. yesterday and two hours later was docked at the Oceanic wharf. The steamer left San Francisco on April 10 and brought two days' later mail and newspaper files. The time of her trip was 5 days, 18 hours, 25 minutes. The Sierra brought 343 tons of freight and 87 passengers for Honolulu. Among the passengers were Mrs. J. D. Spreckels and maid, and Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, maid and valet.

Miss Irmgard Schaefer has invitations out for a large dancing party to be given this evening at "Rose Bank," Nuuanu valley.

Thos. K. Nathaniel has been appointed a magistrate at Molokai in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Health.

H. T. Wilson, an expert intytype operator, arrived on the Sierra to take a position on the night force of the Advertiser. Mr. Wilson comes from Los Angeles.

T. A. Lloyd, who has been road supervisor for Honolulu for two years, has tendered his resignation, and his successor, C. B. Dwight, was appointed by Supt. Boyd in his place.

Miss Cordella Walker departed yesterday in the Sonoma for San Francisco, where she will join her uncle, Hugh McIntyre. Later she will cross the continent and the Atlantic and take in the coronation of King Edward.

The trustees of Oahu College have tendered the presidency of that institution to Rev. Wm. H. Salmon, a well known educator, whose home is in Bridgeport Conn. Prof. Arthur Maxson Smith's resignation does not take effect until the close of the school term.

Supervisor of Streets Lloyd has resigned his position under the Public Works Department, owing to continued illness. His resignation was regretted by the department, as Mr. Lloyd has done much in the reconstruction of the streets during his regime. C. B. Dwight, his assistant, will be appointed as his successor.

For the first time in seven years the Beretania street pumping plant was shut down yesterday morning, to undergo a thorough overhauling. The pump will keep up the water supply for the city. The pressure in the mains is not as great as with the Beretania pump going, but the quantity is sufficient to meet all needs.

In the police court yesterday, George Hauli, charged with vagrancy, was given ten days for contempt of court. After informing the court that he knew all about the vagrancy law, having set it up in type once, he likened Attorney Kaulukou to a Billy goat and observed that Judge Wilcox's face was not altogether devoid of the capricious attributes.

At the special meetings of the Wailuku Sugar Co., the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. and the Onomea Sugar Co., held yesterday morning, it was decided to extend the refinery contracts with the American Sugar Co. for a term of two years. Nearly all the other plantations in the Islands have already renewed their contracts for the same length of time.

First Lieutenant A. T. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, who arrived yesterday on the transport Grant from Manila, was pleased to learn on landing that his name was in the latest copy of the Army and Navy Journal amongst the list of promotions to the rank of captain, dating from December, 1901. This was the first news that the officer had had of his elevation to a captaincy.

McVeigh Will Work.

J. D. McVeigh, the new superintendent of the leper settlement, leaves on Monday evening in the Lehua for Kalaupapa to begin his duties there. He will remain in the settlement for several weeks, and will make a number of changes in the conduct of its affairs. It is stated that the Catholic Mission will oppose the new settlement. The Board of Health Father Gwendolin, on the ground that Dr. Sloggett, the president, failed to impress upon the provincial of the mission the fact that there were any charges which could actually be preferred against the priest. Bishop Guistman is on the island of Kauai at present and it is not believed that any action will be taken until his return.

Convicts to Make Sugar.

HOUSTON, Tex. April 2.—Governor Sargent and the Penitentiary Board have reached a decision on the matter of the erection of a sugar mill on the State farm in Brazoria county, which is cultivated by convicts. The proposition adopted provides for the erection of a 100-ton mill to cost \$265,500 and to be completed by October 15th. The State has 2000 acres in cane on the farm this year and will build a railroad from the site of the proposed mill to the Brazoria river. The mill will be in a position to take advantage of water transportation in moving the crop.

Samson Missionaries Reunion.

At a meeting of the returned Samson missionaries held in the Lion house Friday evening, an excellent program was arranged and the twenty-five missionaries present with their friends and relatives thoroughly enjoyed the evening. Mrs. Osbourne, wife of the son of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who happened to be in the city, was an honored and honored visitor—Salt Lake Tribune.

The British government expects much opposition to the budget.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes head ache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alternative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial, but gradually grew worse until I could hardly bear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." Eugene Forster, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

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Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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William of Meigsburg General Insurance Company.

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Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kinds of complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 25 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and London Dispensary, London, England.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to take risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

HAWAII'S CABLE IS BOUND TO REACH THIS BEACH SOON

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The Examiner says: By next Thanksgiving day San Francisco will be doing business with Honolulu and getting news from the Hawaiian Islands by wire, instead of waiting for the steamers to come out of the sea.

Yes, says George Gray Ward, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company and vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, and Commercial Pacific Cable Company, who came to San Francisco from Monterey, and his mission is to select a landing place for the California end of the Hawaiian cable. With him came Charles Cuttler, chief electrical engineer of the Commercial Cable Company. They have been looking over Monterey bay as the suggested place for the cable landing, but Mr. Ward favors a point on the shore near San Francisco, and the chart soundings incline him to a spot near the old Pacific Ocean House.

Mr. Ward is an interesting personality. He always has been an electrician. Born at Great Hadham, Hertfordshire, England, on December 30, 1844, he won a prize in his Cambridge school at the age of ten because of his electrical knowledge. When he left school he went into the employ of the Electric Telegraph Company. Then, in 1865, he went to Egypt in the Government telegraph service, stuck to his post during the cholera epidemic and received the public thanks of the Viceroy Ismail Pasha.

Then, in 1869, Mr. Ward became acquainted with ocean cables. He was sent out on the Great Eastern with the first French Atlantic cable, and took up a post at St. Pierre, Miquelon. Afterward, as superintendent of the United States Direct Cable Company, he reduced cable time and cable rates, and in 1884 he accepted the position of secretary and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, in which corporation he has been a large factor ever since. Beyond that he has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and honorary secretary and treasurer of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of the United States.

During the recent struggle in Congress over the granting of rights desired by John W. Mackay for his Pacific cable, Mr. Ward was twitted with being an Englishman. He replied:

"I think I'm a fairly good American. Though I may have myself neglected to take out my papers of citizenship, my eldest son was the very first volunteer to enlist in our army for the Spanish war, and my daughter is married to a lieutenant of the United States Navy, who fought in the Philippines."

Yesterday Mr. Ward authorized the following interview as to the aims and purposes of Mr. Mackay's company regarding the Pacific ocean cable, and incidentally took up the discussion of several debated points in the recent struggle in Congress.

SEEKING A LANDING PLACE.

"I understand you are in San Francisco to decide upon a location for the much desired Pacific cable," began the questioner.

"Yes, I have come to California to select a landing place for the cable," replied Mr. Ward. "The first section will be laid from some point on the Coast to Honolulu. The spot to be selected will be either San Francisco or Monterey. The Navy Department recommends the latter, but we prefer San Francisco, this being the metropolis of the coast."

"The cable ought to start from here, and unless we find difficulties that cannot be overcome, it will be brought ashore as near the city as possible. I have just looked over Monterey bay, and am now about to take in the surroundings of San Francisco. You see it is not only that the cable must lie on a good bottom and be free from anchorage, but we have to study the conditions of a city like San Francisco in regard to the electric trolley lines because the strong currents employed to operate them cause disturbances on ocean cables."

"When will the cable be laid?" "I have received a cablegram since my arrival on the coast, saying the manufacture is going ahead satisfactorily, at the rate of 600 miles per month, and barring accidents it will be finished and shipped on board the cable steamer Silvertown by the end of July and laid by the first of November, according to contract."

"Who is manufacturing the cable?" "The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., of Silvertown, England. They are well known cable builders and layers of thirty-five years standing and have a fleet of steamers especially constructed for the work."

"Can you state why the cable was not built in this country?"

"Simply because no cable manufacturer in America has had any experience of deep sea work. Short lengths of perhaps 200 miles have been made here and laid in shallow water, but that is a very different proposition from 5000 miles, and put down in the deepest water in which cables have ever been submerged. The average depth between San Francisco and Honolulu is about 3000 fathoms (3 miles), and the United States steamer Nero made the deepest soundings in the world near Guam—about five miles, I believe. None of the cable builders in this country have either the plant for such a job or the steamers to lay a cable of this length and character, and we did not care to try any experiment with what might be termed 'green hands' on the biggest and most difficult cable expedition that has ever been undertaken. The ordinary laymen do not realize that it requires years of experience and a great deal of engineering skill to properly lay a cable in deep water."

There are the sole reasons for letting the contract in England and otherwise we would have been glad to have given the contract to an American firm. Why not? We are an American company, believe in home industries and certainly have no desire to go to a foreign country to purchase anything that can be obtained in the United States as good and as reasonable in price. I understand the copper wire for the cable has been bought here and we shall have the underground cable which will

connect the landing place with the office, made in this country."

"Will it be necessary to have a ship always ready in case the cable breaks at any time?" "Oh, yes, we cannot get along without repairing steamers. I am sorry to say."

WILL BUILD REPAIR STEAMERS.

"Then you will have a steamer built?" "Yes, one, and perhaps two. Now, that is something that we can do in America, build ships, and we hope to place the order for the repairing ship in this country. Personally, I would like the order for the ship to go to San Francisco, it is only a question of price."

"When do you expect to complete the cable to the Philippines, and at what places do you expect to touch?"

"We hope to complete the cable to the Philippines before the end of 1904, and our desire is to land only on American territory, so that the cable will be all American and entirely under American control. Wake and Guam islands are in a direct line between Honolulu and Manila, but Wake is out of the question, as it is occasionally under water, so we must trust it will be possible to land at Midway and Guam. The Navy Department sent out the United States steamer Nero a year or two ago and surveyed the whole route, and Admiral Bradford has stated that it is quite practicable to lay a cable between Honolulu and the Philippines, touching at the places I have mentioned, and we hope to obtain the Navy's soundings and other information of that expedition, which are now in possession of the Navy Department. If we had them at this moment we could decide at once and would immediately prepare the specifications and let the contracts without delay. This would save much time, and the sooner we can complete the cable to Manila the better, not only for the government and the people, but for the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, as we cannot get any return on the outlay until we reach the places that do the business."

MACKAY THE HEAD AND FRONT.

"Mr. J. W. Mackay is the prime mover in this enterprise, is he not?"

"Yes, Mr. Mackay has taken upon himself the responsibility of carrying out this work. A more patriotic American does not live. He always desired to see a Pacific cable laid; he felt the country needed it. He got tired of the fighting in Congress for several years over different bills, and decided, after Congress adjourned last session, to take up the enterprise without aid from the government. The public owes a great deal to Mr. Mackay. He has saved the community millions of dollars by bringing the rates down 50 per cent on the Atlantic, as well as considerably reducing the rates on the land lines. The service, too, has been greatly improved since we started, on both land and sea. Business is done every day between New York and London in two and three minutes, which formerly took hours, and we shall be able to exchange messages with Manila and China, across the Pacific, in fifteen minutes. This quick service will stimulate business more than anything else."

"What will the tariff be to Honolulu and Manila?"

"We propose making the rate to Honolulu 30 cents per word until the cable is completed to Manila, when we shall reduce it to 25 cents. We intend to make the tariff from San Francisco to Manila and China \$1 per word. The present rate is \$1.78 and yet with all these reductions I have spoken of, you may have observed that we are charged by Mr. Corliss, member of Congress for Michigan, with violating the law by combining to 'raise' rates. But facts speak for themselves."

"Mr. Corliss is the advocate of a government cable, is he not?"

"Yes, Mr. Corliss said a great deal about government ownership, claiming that other governments are laying cables. Such statements are entirely misleading. Now, it is an open secret that the English government would never have undertaken to lay a Pacific cable if they could have prevailed upon a private corporation to have done so; but no company would take the risk, even with a subsidy. It is true that the German and French governments are aiming to get cable connections with their different colonies, but through subsidized private corporations and not by government ownership. Only last week it was announced the cable between Germany and Portugal was to be transferred to a German company. Governments find that cables can be operated and handled to better advantage by private corporations than by government machinery. Take this Pacific cable project, for instance. We are laying the cable without the cost of a cent to the government. The government makes its own rates for government business, and we are pledged to a tariff for commercial business. In the event of war we turn over the cable to the government for its sole use. In other words, we take all the risks as a business enterprise, and the government has all the benefits that it can possibly need. But we go further. We say to the government, should you desire at any time to own the cable outright, we will sell it to you at an appraised value. If there is an answer to that proposition, I have yet to hear it."

"Will there be a press rate to Manila and China?"

"Yes, probably 35 cents a word. The present rate is 57 cents."

And so, whatever the action of Congress, San Francisco will have cable connection with Honolulu before the end of the year, while a direct line to Manila is probable before the end of 1904. Mr. Ward expects to select a landing place for the great cable before the end of this week. Then the shore work, the underground conduits and receiving stations, will be pushed right ahead so as to be up with the work of cable laying in October or November next.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Colds in Children. "I have not the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs and colds," says Charles M. Cramer, Esq., a well known watchmaker of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine, and I have heartily used it and it has always been beneficial. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and they are all as well pleased as myself over the results." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

JUDGE GALBRAITH HAS A MENTION FOR GOVERNORSHIP

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The coming of Judge Gilbert F. Little to town has set tongues wagging about the gubernatorial situation.

Little to town has set tongues wagging about the gubernatorial situation, as I telegraphed by the last steamer. I have been unable to see him but two or three men who know him have run across him in Washington during the last two days. He is stopping at the Metropolitan hotel, a downtown hotel, and registered there late Thursday evening last. The following day he called on President Roosevelt.

Yesterday the Judge took a turn in advance of the arrival of Gov. Dole. The Judge has been keeping unaround the Capitol and came upon Delegate Wilcox. "Hello," exclaimed the Judge.

"Hello, yourself," returned Wilcox. "Are you for Dole for Governor?" inquired the Judge of the Delegate, during a brief conversation.

"I am not for anybody for Governor," responded Wilcox. "Damn your politics and politicians. I've been sick."

That abruptly ended the conversation. Representative Robinson, Democrat of Indiana, saw Little in the gallery of the House and the two bowed low. They knew each other some winters ago when the Organic Act for the Territory was being framed.

"I will wager you that Little is looking for a promotion as Judge," observed Mr. Robinson this afternoon, as he had Delegate Wilcox and Mr. Edgar Cayless on one side of the long table in the Committee on Territories, extracting information from them about the Islands. "I don't believe he is a candidate for Governor, whatever you may say. He wants promotion on the bench."

"But I shouldn't be surprised if the President selected Little for Governor," continued the Hoosier Democrat. "Or perhaps he will select Judge Galbraith for Governor and then promote Little to his place. The President could do nothing better than select a man of judicial mind and judicial training for such a place. And I tell you he'll do it. Mark my word."

The Hoosier Democrat felt confident he had it settled. He is studying up on Hawaii and expects a conference in a few days with Judge Little. In fact, the Judge promised to come up and see him. He cross-examined Mr. Cayless and Mr. Wilcox closely about conditions in the Islands and assured them that a commission to visit the Islands and study the land problem was out of the question. However, he thought the land laws were not what they should be.

According to the advices here, Gov. Dole cannot arrive in Washington before next Wednesday evening. The newspapers announced that he was to leave San Francisco yesterday (Friday, April 4), and would stop over in Chicago a day. That means a journey of six days across the continent. At this writing George R. Carter is in Chicago, or was yesterday. It is expected that he may come on with the Governor. Mr. William Haywood invited the Governor to be his guest while in Washington, but has received a telegram of thanks, stating that the Governor would probably prefer to stop at a hotel.

DOLE BEFORE COMMITTEES.

The opposition to Gov. Dole has been agitating for extensive hearings before the Committee on Territories of the House during his stay in Washington. The committee met yesterday and agreed to the plan for appointment of Senators for the Territory, as reported from the sub-committee. That plan was fully described in my recent letter, and embodied in a bill presented by Delegate Wilcox. During yesterday's meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted to invite Gov. Dole to be heard. The members of the committee, especially the Democrats, have been filled with arguments that Gov. Dole vetoes all local measures, and therefore the islanders are obliged to bring these local measures to Congress.

Some of the Cable Already Shipped and More Is on the Way—Rates and Work.

CABLE plans have progressed to such an extent that the outlook is for cable connection with California within six months, and perhaps in four months' time. That this is the belief of men who have much at stake in the proposition is shown by the following sentences in a private letter received yesterday from P. N. Lillenthal, manager of the Anglo-Californian bank of San Francisco, by Col. G. W. Macfarlane.

"I dined last night with Mr. Ward, of New York, head executive officer of the Mackay cable system. He tells me cables will be laid to Honolulu within six months and he thinks possibly within four months, that the cables are being made and some already have been shipped. He expects to lay about 120 miles a day." Should this belief on the part of Mr. Gray be well founded, there will be no more than three weeks consumed by the cable steamer Silvertown, when once she arrives in the Pacific with the cable, in getting into communication with this city.

Mr. George Gray Ward, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company and vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, in company with Electrical Engineer Cuttler of the cable company, was in San Francisco when the last

Supreme Court Decision

The Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday reversing the Circuit Court in the case of Hakala Plantation Co. v. W. Z. Kahuna, administrator, an action to quiet title. The decision is written by Chief Justice Frear, Justice Galbraith dissenting. The court holds: "That an action of general denial in an action to quiet title does not operate as a disclaimer—either as

they wish any action. They say county bill, the school bill and other bills of that ilk, come in this category—Congress is asked to act because they have vetoed all such measures passed by the Legislature. The Governor undoubtedly will be able to offset the statements that have been made against him, as pertains to legislation, before the House Committee."

Hon. William Haywood has engaged an apartment in the Farragut, a new building on Farragut square, and is moving directly across the street from his residence. There he now has his office. The Farragut is a fine apartment house, but it is particularly fitted for the office business which Mr. Haywood has to conduct. It is handy to his residence, is equipped with telephones and other ready means of communication with all parts of the city, and is a very cosy place to take friends and talk over business matters.

THE DITCH DECISION.

As I telegraphed by the last steamer, Assistant Attorney General Willis Van Deventer, assigned to the Interior Department, has reviewed the law in the case and decided that the Governor of Hawaii has full authority to grant licenses and to give long-term leases for public lands in the Territory for the construction of irrigating ditches. This is a complete reversal of the decision given by the Interior Department last summer. The text of the decision does not appear to be available yet, although it was stated yesterday that it had already been signed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that a copy was to be furnished Senator Foraker immediately. The statement of a reversal of a formal decision, however, is authoritative, and the text will undoubtedly be made public before long.

Mr. Arthur C. Gehr, Land Commissioner Boyd, and Mr. Haywood all regard this as a victory for their contention against granting any charter to private companies by Congress, and probably this decision will head off all legislation. However, Senator Foraker has had it in mind to pass some general legislation, expressly giving the Governor of Hawaii authority to act in such matters. He has been urged to let the matter drop right here and now. He may consent to do so.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

Developments of the last few days indicate that the canal bill is to have a show in the Senate and that it will have some chance of becoming law at this session. The steering committee of the Senate decided this morning to give the canal bill the right of way, contemporary with the Philippine bill. The Cuban reciprocity bill is not yet before the Senate, and therefore the steering committee could take no cognizance of it, but it is believed that when the Cuban bill has been placed before the Senate, as it will be after it has passed the House, the latter part of next week, it will be put ahead of the canal bill.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin today nattered sixteen boxes of good cigars against one box of cigars of equal quality that a canal bill would be passed and signed at this session of Congress. He is a pretty good judge, although some still think that the canal bill will fall in the closing days. There are signs of a terrible fight in the Senate over the Cuban reciprocity bill. That and the Philippine bill will likely provoke long debate, probably a month in all.

Representative Corliss of Michigan is priming himself for another speech on the Pacific Cable bill. Nobody is paying much attention to him. He is expected to launch on another bitter attack against the company with his remarkable zeal for attack on this particular point.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion,—these are essential.



Mr. Robert Venus, of Lancaster, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your bowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

COURT NOTES.

The May term of Circuit Court is probably the last full term which can be held within the appropriation made by the legislature for the present biennial period which still has over a year to run. Of the total appropriation of \$36,000 for expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts over two-thirds of the amount has already been expended, and there is less than \$12,000 to pay the expenses of the courts for the remaining fifteen months of the period.

The total cost of dispensing justice in the Islands for the first nine months of the present fiscal year has been \$24,806.87, not including the salaries of the judges, paid from the United States Treasury, or the salaries of any of the under officials of the courts, which are paid by the Territory from a specific appropriation. Of the amount so expended the two Circuit Judges, Humphreys and Gear, have stood sponsor for over two-thirds, and more than double the amount expended by all other Circuit Courts and the Supreme Court combined.

At the rate at which the expenses were run up during the last term of Circuit Court, the balance remaining in the fund will carry the courts through the coming May term, and there will be sufficient to start the following term. From then on the courts will be compelled to depend upon a possible appropriation by the next legislature for unpaid bills, for in no other way can the necessary funds be obtained.

The cost of the courts in the Territory up to December 31st, 1901, being the first six months of the biennial period, was \$16,211.52. Since then the cost for the first term of the courts in the new year was \$7395.35, making the total given above.

The principal expenditure was, of course, for juries, the fact of three judges holding session at the same time showing by the enormous expenditure on this account. The expense of the petit jury for the February term in this Circuit was \$2750.20. The grand jury was conducted at a cost of \$1633, which is as much almost as was estimated by the Chief Justice for grand juries in the Territory for the entire biennial period. The grand juries receive regular fees of two dollars, the same as petit jurors, but in addition it is necessary to appoint an extra bailiff. Interpreters, carriages, etc., also come extra. John H. Wise, as clerk to the grand jury, was voted \$175 in addition to fees for his services, while W. J. Coehlo, for typewriting the minutes and report, was given \$38.20 in addition to the regular per diem.

NEW RULES FOR CIRCUIT COURT

The three Circuit Judges, at a meeting yesterday, adopted rules of court which will govern in the future in the First Circuit. The local courts have been working without such rules up to the present time, following out the old-established code of the Hawaiian tribunals and common law courts instead. The new rules make but few changes from the old practice. One change is that Friday will hereafter be motion day instead of both Fridays and Saturdays as formerly.

It was decided also that each of the three judges should draw their own jury, instead of the presiding judge drawing the jurors for all three courts. Thus instead of forty-eight petit jurors being drawn by the presiding judge, each of the three will draw sixteen. This will obviate the necessity for the judges remaining idle until the presiding judge has secured a jury.

New Map of the Nation.

Maps of the United States, made according to the latest surveys, dated 1900, have been issued by the General Land Office, bearing the name of Commissioner Hermann. The maps are most complete. They show the original thirteen States and the subsequent acquisitions of territory, each being defined clearly. Finally, for the first time, there is a border of small maps, in which are shown Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and an outline map of Cuba. The map is one of the very best, both in coloring and in execution, that has been sent out by the Department of the Interior. Delegate Robert W. Wilcox has sent a copy of the publication to the Advertiser, and since it has been hung it has been very much admired by all who have seen it.

Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

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CALIFORNIA FEED Co. AGENTS.

AUSTIN TO ROOSEVELT

Another Hand in Hawaiian Game.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The only gubernatorial news that has reached here of late regarding the Hawaiian Islands, was in a little notice furnished by Delegate Wilcox a day or two recently. He received an interesting letter in the mail, or rather a copy of a letter which Mr. Franklin Austin, a native Hawaiian, sent to President Roosevelt on the administration of Gov. Dole. It was handed here also that Judge Humphreys and Judge Little were coming with Gov. Dole, but Mr. Wilcox said today he had received a letter stating that neither of these gentlemen would journey to Washington. Accordingly the prospects of a lively scrap right on the President's doorstep have somewhat faded. Mr. George R. Carter left several days ago for the Pacific Coast to meet Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Austin's letter to the President is very long and sets forth in detail his view of the current political situation in the Islands.

The Washington Times devotes nearly five columns to the effusion, giving it a reading head as follows:

Governor Dole of Hawaii is due to arrive in San Francisco today. When he reaches Washington he will be met with a vigorous protest against his official conduct, contained in a letter addressed to the President by Mr. Franklin Austin, a native Hawaiian.

It is to try to combat opposition that brings Governor Dole to Washington. He is accompanied by First Circuit Judge A. S. Humphreys and Second Judge G. F. Little. Governor Dole is said by the writer to be out of harmony with the people of the Island.

Austin, the author of the attack, whose appearance in the case has evoked a roar of laughter from Gov. Dole's friends in this city, is described in the Times as "one of the Territory's most prominent citizens, identified with politics for many years and with large business interests." The concluding paragraph of his letter to the President is as follows:

"We, the people, unless our appeal shall have touched your heart, must then arise in the might of that sovereignty which Congress has so recently conferred upon us, that we may conserve our self-respect and hold the esteem of the people of the world, which our race, in co-operation with our white brethren, never forfeited during a century of independence as a nation."

"Reposing confidence in the 'strenuous life' and fearless sense of justice animating all of your official acts, I beg, sir, to submit herewith this petition of the people of Hawaii, together with the reasons therefor, and interceding to you their mute appeal as impressed upon my mind by the vibrations of their heartbeats."

"Oh! grant the people the opportunity prayed for to lay the foundation stone and build thereupon a commonwealth which thus may be long become the brightest diadem in the constellation that glitters upon the azure shield of Old Glory, that they may inscribe upon the rainbow—Hawaii's time-honored emblem of hope—a motto in these words: 'Liberty, equality, justice, and charity, unified in soul-power, shall evermore be the glory of Hawaii Nei.'"

WILCOX AT THE CAPITOL.

Delegate Wilcox was first able to come to the Capitol one week ago, and since then he has climbed the hill to the hall of the House every fair day. He is gaining in strength and is now beginning to feel quite recovered. As he and Mr. Cayless stood in the Democratic lobby of the House the other day, they talked extensively of matters Hawaiian. Mr. Wilcox said he was holding aloof from the gubernatorial fight and was endorsing none of the candidates. "They tried to involve me in the Parker candidacy," exclaimed the Delegate, "but my people would not stand for that. I am going to keep my hands off. I sincerely wish it were possible for us to have some good man like Gov. Taft to come among us and govern us. I like Taft. But of course we must have a man from the Islands for our Governor."

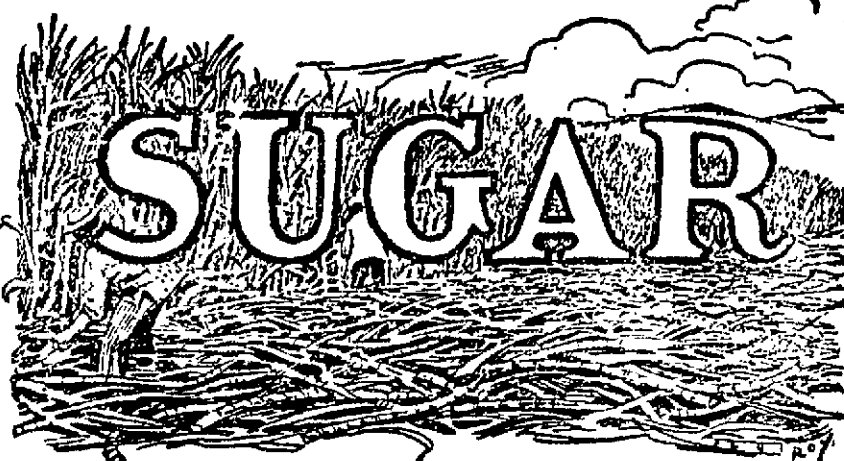
CAYLESS WANTS DAMON.

Mr. Wilcox said he had no idea in the world as to whom the President would select for Governor. He and Mr. Cayless discussed the availability of Sam Damon for the office, and both agreed that he would come as near as anybody out there to being a satisfactory man. Mr. Cayless was especially insistent on that.

"I tell you," said Mr. Cayless, "Damon will be the man. Mark what I tell you. He is a good compromise for all sides."

WILCOX'S PENDING BILLS.

A few days ago Delegate Wilcox was before the House Committee on Territories for a half hour, during which he discussed in rather informal fashion several bills then affecting Hawaii. The members of the committee asked him some questions about the land bill. A recommendation on that bill has been forwarded by the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Blinger Hermann, to the Secretary of the Interior. Its provisions have not yet been made public, but it is understood that Mr. Hermann urges against any changes in the land laws until after a commission has been sent to the Islands. Mr. Wilcox stated to me that he did not favor any land legislation for the present, except that it be the sending of a commission to the Islands. "The land bill I introduced," said he, "and which is now before the House Committee on Territories, was drawn by the American Land Association of Hilo. We need an expert to go out there and look over our



The following letter from Williams, Dimond & Co. to their local correspondent gives the latest in the sugar market to April 8th:

We last addressed you 5th inst. per Hyades, but will furnish quotations from the 1st inst.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market, or for export to Honolulu, prices established 5th ult. still being in force.

Basis—April 1st, no sales; 2nd, spot sale 1500 tons at 3 5-8c; 3rd, "to arrive" sale 2000 tons at 3 6-8c, and on same day "to arrive" sale 1000 tons at 3 6-8c; 4th, no sales; 5th (reported after closing of the mail per Hyades), "to arrive" sale 700 tons at 3 5-8c; 7th, "to arrive" sale 1000 tons at 3 5c, established basis for 96 degree Centrifuagals in New York on that date, 3.50c, San Francisco, 3.125c.

London Beets—April 1st, 6s 6d; 2nd, 6s 5 1/4d; 3rd, 6s 6d; 4th, 6s 4 1/2d; 5th, 6s 6d; 7th, 6s 5 1/4d.

New York Refined—Unchanged, quotation 4.65c, equivalent to 4.56c net cash established 21st ult. still being in force. We understand, however, that all refiners allow an additional 1 per cent rebate placing them on the same basis, say 4.51c net cash for granulated.

New York. Reports are current that new selling terms are to be established about the middle of April, which are understood to be rebates of 15c and 5c per 100 lbs. and 1 per cent for cash in seven days thus abolishing the trade discounts now in force of 1 per cent and 1 per cent.

London Cable—April 3rd quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s 3d, fair refining 7s; same date last year, 11s 6d and 10s 9d respectively. May beets, 6s 7 1/2d.

There should be new and expert valuations.

The House Committee asked Mr. Wilcox in rather informal way about his school bill, and "jollied" him considerably about the cartoon in the Advertiser, wherein he appeared sitting upon a hot stove, with a warm brick in his pocket, drafting the measure.

"Somebody here in this city drew that bill for me," explained Delegate Wilcox. "He followed the law of Illinois pretty closely. That has provision for the purchase of fuel and he put it into our bill. And that was well enough," declared the Delegate. "There are some cold sections in Hawaii, where it is necessary to have schools. In some of the highest altitudes of the Islands you should remember we sometimes have snow." Mr. Cayless suggested also that fuel for the schools was necessary in Hawaii. It is safe to conjecture, as I have before written, that none of these bills will pass Congress.

Delegate Wilcox has recently introduced several bills, some of which will certainly be interesting in Honolulu. One of these is a bill to provide for the settlement of fire claims during the bubonic plague. The bill is very brief, having been introduced March 27, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, for the settlement of the fire claims for the destruction of properties in the city of Honolulu during the bubonic plague in the year nineteen hundred."

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to pay out of the Treasury the above sum to the commissioners of the fire claims of the Territory of Hawaii, who have the adjusting of the said fire claims under the authority of an act of nineteen hundred and thirteen."

Another bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox the same day provides for the appointment of Senators according to the plan agreed upon by Representatives Powers of Maine and Robinson of Indiana, composing a subcommittee, as told in my last letter. The plan has not yet been reported to the full committee and remains in statu quo. The text of the Wilcox bill on this subject reads:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several Senators elected in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Senatorial districts at the first general election held in the Territory of Hawaii shall, except as hereinafter provided, each hold office for the term of four years from the date of such election."

"Sec. 2. That for the First Senatorial district N. Russell and J. D. Paris shall each hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

"That for the Second Senatorial district William White shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

"That for the Third Senatorial district D. Kanuha, George R. Carter, and William C. Achi shall each hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

"That for the Fourth Senatorial district H. Kahilina shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

THE HAWAII RAILROAD JOB.

Recently there has been about the Capitol a big plump, jolly fellow, known in Oklahoma, his native heath, as "Gristmill" Jones. He is a Territorial Senator, a railroad promoter, and a friend of Capt. Hammer, an Oklahoma man who rejoins in Washington much of the time. Captain Hammer is a friend of Delegate Wilcox. "Gristmill" Jones, who has aspirations to succeed Delegate Figner in Congress from Oklahoma, has his eyes upon Hawaii as a favorite field for exploiting new railroads and to accommodate him Delegate Wilcox introduced a bill "to grant the right of way through the Islands of the Territory of Hawaii to the Hawaii Railway

Company, and for other purposes."

The bill seems to give pretty general authority for the construction of a railroad in the Islands. The authority is conferred upon "the Hawaiian Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma." No special route is mentioned, but the bill in detail describes how right of way may be obtained. As to its failure to name a specific route the bill is certainly unique.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

IF EATING WERE A CRIME.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank Goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way; by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago," she says, "I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, or stand with comfort."

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease my dreadful pains."

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the fearful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards; as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping."

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me."

"I considered myself 'a gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children."

"Thank Goodness and Mother Selgel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself."

"After a lot of coaxing and argument (for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart) I consented to take Selgel's Syrup."

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it."

"It was hardly short of a miracle. From Selgel's Syrup brought me round from a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work. It gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life."

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 37 years, and am well-known here." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes Mount Keira, Paradise, near Wollongong, N. S. W., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and (in common with many others) knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

A Correction.

The Island record for the 220-yard hurdle race was not broken last Saturday by M. Robinson as reported. Robinson's best time was 23 1/2 s. The record is 27 1/2 s. held by W. Williamson and made during the contest between Oahu College and Kamehameha School last year.

Director Jared G. Smith departed for Hilo on the Kinau yesterday. He will organize a farmers' institute during his visit, and will also go to Kona to begin some experiments in coffee and tobacco culture.

GET PAY FOR BAD FOOD

Decision by Estee In the Howe Case.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Estee decided in favor of the plaintiffs yesterday in the case of David Hall and Edward Woods vs. the schooner Frank W. Howe and her master, Captain S. B. Atkinson. The court allowed each of the defendants \$24 for short provisions on the voyage from New York to Mauritius and from that port to Honolulu, but does not go into the question of damages at all. This portion of the suit, which called for \$5,000 damages on the part of each plaintiff, is left open, and does not prejudice any future action which the sailors may wish to bring.

The opinion is a lengthy one, and the captain of the vessel is severely censured for the treatment accorded the crew. After going into this question in detail, the court says:

"It is undisputed that all of the original crew in the fore-castle of the vessel became more or less sick on the voyage. Johnson went to the hospital at Mauritius and was left behind, the Italian taking his place. Exactly what was the matter with him was unknown. The Filipino had swelling of the limbs before reaching Honolulu, but he is now apparently well. Hall and Wood are still sick and receiving treatment at the hospital but are improving. So far as the weight of the testimony shows, all the men were well when they shipped at New York. Every sailor, including the second mate, and the Italian who shipped at Mauritius, testify that the food was too salty to eat; that it was otherwise ill prepared and that they ate it with difficulty. It is admitted that the tea and coffee were prepared in one vessel, although the cook said he washed it out when he changed from tea to coffee; but one witness testified that both tea leaves and coffee grounds were mixed together in the one pot for the men. It is admitted that the men drank rain water from the roof of the cabin a large part of the time from Mauritius here, but the captain testified that he has always done this with his men. If he did, unless from extreme necessity, it was contrary to law."

"The cook testified that he set out a pail of water for the men each day, which pail as he thought held from two to two and a half gallons of water, when under the law the four men were entitled to four gallons or a gallon apiece daily. The fore-castle leaked badly. The men complained to the first officer, but he evidently did not interfere to ameliorate their condition. While the captain and the mate testified in a general way that the men were well fed, yet when their attention was called to the specific facts in the testimony of the other witnesses, they utterly failed to know anything about them."

"In fact, the supplying of the vessel with the proper provisions is one of the elements of seaworthiness, and whatever else a ship may be short of, there can be no excuse (except in case of a great peril at sea, which did not occur in this instance) for shortness of the water supply. And more especially when the vessel is sailing over tropical seas as in this case. The voyage was over three-fourths around the world, and yet it is undenied that within forty days after leaving Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, the men were made to gather water from the deck of the vessel to supply themselves with fresh water for drinking purposes. It rained, and so the men in the fore-castle had drinking water. But what if it had not rained? Then the crew would have been subject to great peril to health and life. It is the duty of a master to provide for all such contingencies."

Judge Estee says that the doctors contradict each other as to whether the plaintiffs had beri-beri or scurvy, and he does not attempt to settle their dispute. In concluding the Court finds:

"That these libellants are entitled to extra wages for a period of 120 days inclusive, being a part of the voyage from New York to Mauritius and from Mauritius to Honolulu for a shortage of the food supply of more than one-third the daily quantity at the rate of one dollar a day or \$120 apiece, and the said food and water being bad in quality for the same length of time, I hereby further allow each of said libellants the sum of one dollar a day for said 120 days, or \$120 apiece, making a total of \$240 apiece for each of the libellants or \$480 for both, and the costs of this suit."

"I do not allow any especial damages to the men for the extra suffering if any endured by them by reason of the illness shown to exist with both of them, as the men are not yet out of the hospital and it cannot now be shown what their reasonable damage would be if any. So the question of special damages in this regard is not considered. This I do without prejudice to any future action on the part of the libellants."

INJUNCTION SUIT DISMISSED.

A discontinuance was filed yesterday in the injunction suit of the Oahu Railway & Land Company vs. J. H. Boyd and Cotton Brothers. This was the suit to enjoin the building of the Hackfeld wharf, but the differences between the parties were settled out of court.

NO FEE FOR JURORS.

Two grand jurors who had failed to appear on Monday, when called, were excused by Judge Estee yesterday with a reprimand, and will get no fees. One of them is from Hilo, and will have to pay his own expenses in addition.

GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM.

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism, which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured. —Sally Harris, Salem, N. J. U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Max Schlemmer, known as the "King of Laysan Island," arrived with his family from Laysan on the bark Ceylon last Sunday.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

The Set. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soothe the irritated surface; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation; and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Syringe is often sufficient to cure the most obstinate itching, and humbling skin, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agents: R. T. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. 50, AFRICAN DEPOT, Ltd., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free. FORTY DOLLARS AND CHEER, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Pratt's Poultry Food

A poultry owner's mistake is the easiest kind of a mistake to make,—little chicks die, eggs get scarce, the chicks make dry eating, etc. The number is almost countless, and yet these mistakes need not occur, eggs can be plentiful, little chicks never die, cholera never be known and entirely overcome. The meat of all fowls can be juicy and tender, by feeding Pratt's Poultry Food. We have just received a new stock and ship it all over the Islands. Full instructions for using in every package. Used and endorsed throughout the civilized world.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
HONGKONG MARU APRIL 22	NIPPON MARU APRIL 25
CHINA APRIL 30	PERU MAY 3
DORIC MAY 1	COPTIC MAY 10
NIPPON MARU MAY 8	AMERICA MARU MAY 20
PERU MAY 16	PEKING JUNE 7
COPTIC JUNE 8	GALIC JUNE 12
AMERICA MARU JUNE 11	HONGKONG MARU JUNE 12
PEKING JUNE 19	CHINA JUNE 21
GALIC JUNE 28	DORIC JUNE 28
HONGKONG MARU JULY 5	NIPPON MARU JULY 8
CHINA JULY 15	PERU JULY 16
DORIC JULY 21	COPTIC JULY 25
NIPPON MARU JULY 31	AMERICA MARU AUG. 2
PERU AUG. 8	PEKING AUG. 11
COPTIC AUG. 16	GALIC AUG. 20
AMERICA MARU AUG. 23	HONGKONG MARU AUG. 26

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Watch!

For the Special Brew of

Primo Bock Beer

It is the custom of Breweries when spring approaches to place a "Bock Beer" on the market. Ours is a special brew and an especially fine brew. Will be ready April 19th.

Order from Brewery Telephone Main 341.

DIFFICULTIES NOT SETTLED

Final Arrangements at Kona Are Not Yet Completed.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse came in last night at 8 o'clock from her regular run to Kona and Maui, bringing up 23 head of cattle from the Kahili ranch on Maui, 60 cords of firewood, several tons of charcoal and corn and a miscellaneous lot of cargo. The captain reports when he left Kailua final arrangements had not been completed by the Kona Sugar Company with the Japanese laborers, but the work was going ahead, although not as rapidly as the management desired. Grinding came from a Portuguese plantation was just beginning when the Eclipse left.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 15.
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco, off port at 1 a. m.
Wednesday, April 16.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, Eleale, Makaweli, Waimea, at 5 a. m., with 2450 bags sugar, 1224 bags rice paddy, 29 packages sundries.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, at 9 a. m.
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, at 8 p. m.
Am. sp. Arthur Sewall, Gaffney, 36 days from Hilo, Japan, at 11 a. m.
Am. sp. Acme, Lawrence, 30 days from Yokohama, at 3 p. m.
Thursday, April 17.
Stmr. Walsdale, Plitz, from Anahola and Hanalei, at 4 a. m. with 3500 bags sugar, 1 bag cabbage.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa, at 9:10 a. m., with 2170 bags sugar, 2 packages sundries.
U. S. A. T. Grant, Croskey, from Manila, at noon.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 15.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient and Manila, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Noeau, Greffe, for Koloa, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, April 16.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports at 6:30 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports at 5 p. m.
Am. schr. Olga, Waldwick, for San Francisco.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Hanalei and Kilauea at 5 p. m.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney at 8 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Thursday, April 17.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Kapa, Honolulu and Punaluu, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleale, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, takes mail and passengers only to Nawiliwili and Koloa, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Mahukona, Hanalei ports and Hilo, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco at 6 p. m.
Am. sp. J. Fuller, Haskell, for San Francisco, at 7 a. m.
U. S. sp. Troquois, Rodman, on a cruise, at 7 p. m.
Schr. Malolo, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Twilight, for windward Kaula ports.

Freighters Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Owing to a delay in sailing from Newport News, the Pacific Mail Company's huge new steamer Korea will not be able to sail before for Hongkong on May 17th in the P. M. place, as originally scheduled. Although a twenty-knot vessel, the Korea will probably occupy forty days on the trip from Newport News, and a week or more would be required here to put the steamer in trim for the trip to Hongkong. Captain Tremaine Smith, who is to take command of the Siberia, sister ship of the Korea, has not yet left for Newport News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The large new steamer Alaskan of the American-Hawaiian line, was to have had her trial trip last Saturday, but alterations in the machinery not having been completed, the trial was postponed until probably next Saturday. As soon as possible thereafter the Alaskan will sail for Honolulu and New York, under command of Captain Banfield, and will be the first of the big twin-screw freighters on the line.

England Hopes for Peace

NEW YORK, April 7.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: Balfour's guarded reply in the House of Commons this evening to Morley's demand for information on the subject of South African peace negotiations, raised the hopes of a good many people. The Stock Exchange, which for the last week has been dull and depressed owing to the lack of definite news, became quite cheerful. Rumor mongers immediately began to improve the situation, and it was soon noised abroad that Steyn was giving way on the independence question, and that the Cabinet would meet tomorrow afternoon to consider an important message from Kitchener relating to negotiations. The acquittal of Kitchener is a hopeful sign. If he had been condemned to share the fate of Lotter or Scheepers, the prospects of early peace would not have been so bright as they generally are admitted to be today.

Circuit Court.

Schlef Property is Again in Controversy.

Henry Smith has filed objections in the case of Schlef et al. vs. Jos. Clark et al., to the motion of the commission who asks that he be allowed \$200 collected as rents in January and February. Mr. Smith contends that if the tenants are entitled to the rents, then the estate was entitled to interest for the use of the purchase price, \$20,000, for the same two months, amounting to \$200. J. A. Thompson, as trustee has collected \$550 in rents and both the purchasers and heirs ask that the money be distributed to them.

F. A. Treat of Salinas, Cal., has been appointed commissioner to take testimony in the matter of the estate of Susan Jane Douglas.

Notice of appeal has been given to the case of Lee But Sie et al. vs. How Chong.

A demurrer to the amended complaint has been filed in the case of Kaploani Estate vs. Mary H. Atcherley.

Government School Fair

The school entertainment and fair which was held taken place April 6 and 7, given in account of the unsettled condition of the weather. It will be held on the Normal School grounds Saturday, April 26th. The Terrell band, under the direction of Prof. Berger, will be in attendance, and several new features have been added to the program.

Hon. W. O. Smith will start for Washington on the Sonoma.

FUEL OIL FOR LOCAL STEAMERS

FOLLOWING the successful trip of the oil burning steamer Enterprise of the Matson line, from San Francisco to Hilo, comes the announcement that the Oceanic Steamship Company will fit the Alameda and Mariposa with similar furnaces. It is understood that this improvement will be made at once, so that there will be a change ship for the southern run.

With the new fuel and improved boiler capacity the Mariposa will be as fast as the Alameda. It is thought, and with this ship in readiness for the Australian run, there will be plenty of time for the refitting of either of the new ships which may have repairs to make, so that the contract speed will be made all the time. The new system will be possible if there is a supply of fuel oil on hand here, and this necessary article, it is expected, will be ready very soon, under the plan of a new corporation which has in it many persons closely associated with the Oceanic line.

John A. Buck, who is heavily interested in Hawaiian sugar properties, and is as well one of the directors of the Matson Transportation Company, arrived in the Sierra yesterday for an inspection tour of the various estates of which he is a director. He is accompanied by John L. Koster, secretary of San Francisco, and A. F. Morrish, one of the leading attorneys of that city.

"We are making plans for the speedy introduction of oil fuel at our properties," said Mr. Buck last evening. "The Mariposa, now on the way to San Francisco from Hilo, with a cargo of sugar, will go to the Risdon Iron Works as soon as she is unloaded, and will be immediately suited for use as a tank for carrying oil.

The ship registers 1511 tons, and will be equipped with tanks that she will have a capacity of 10,000 barrels of oil. If the experiment is a success other ships will be equipped for the trade. We are making arrangements for the erection of tanks for use by our ships here, for we intend to supply this fuel to the Honolulu Plantation. The changes in the ship will cost \$75,000. If we can get the iron here all the construction will be by local companies, as we want the people here to get the work.

"I understand that the plans concerning the Mariposa and Alameda will be pushed as rapidly as possible. There will be oil burning furnaces put under the new boilers of the Mariposa, and when she is ready for sea, the Alameda will be taken off long enough to be fitted in turn. I have not heard about any plans for the new steamers of the Oceanic line, but it is probable that if the experiments are successful there will be little delay in putting the system into them too. We are now building tanks at the foot of Second street for the supplying of ships, and are erecting large storage tanks at the Potrero in San Francisco.

Partly owing to the low prices of sugar and the immense amount of stocks placed in the coast market, there is a decided slump in the price of shares, but we have confidence in the values, and I personally believe in the future of the Islands. The men who were with me last time, of the German Savings Bank, have lent much money here and will lend more. They are perfectly satisfied with their investments and have aided many enterprises simply by their knowledge of what is here.

"I expect to go to Hawaii on the Kinau on her special trip on Saturday evening, and will stay some time there, returning here for a longer stop."

JOHN ENA IS STILL PRESIDENT

John Ena was re-elected president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at the adjourned annual meeting held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the offices of the company on Queen street. All the old officers were re-elected with the exception of the auditor. It was expected that when the stockholders met there would be a fight for the control of the company, but the meeting produced little change.

The list of officers re-elected yesterday were: President, John Ena, vice president, J. L. McClain, treasurer, N. E. Gedge, secretary, C. H. Clapp, auditor, A. W. Bottomley.

The following directors will serve for the ensuing year: John Ena, A. Dreier, C. M. Cooke, W. O. Smith, G. N. Wilcox, H. A. Isenberg, J. M. Dowsett.

The consideration of changes in the by-laws was deferred until such time as the board of directors see fit to bring the matter up for discussion. The officers were re-elected under the provisions named in the old by-laws. C. M. Cooke and H. A. Isenberg were elected members of the board of directors in place of A. S. Wilcox and H. M. von Holt, both of whom resigned.

Mr. Ena stated after the meeting that nothing was done regarding a change in the service of the steamers or the management. It has been rumored for some time that a policy of retrenchment is likely to occur, and that many parts of the service would be affected. Reports were presented at the meeting suggesting reforms of this nature, and were only casually taken up for consideration.

Mr. Ena made a statement that he intended going away in a few months and that when he did, he would probably resign the presidency. There are several men in consideration for the place and the chances are that when the special meeting is called for the purpose of electing his successor, there will be more than one candidate.

Cuban Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The great battle over Cuban reciprocity, which created such a protracted struggle among the Republicans, both in caucus and in the Committee on Ways and Means, will be fought on the floor of the House this week. The ultimate passage of the Payne bill, providing for a 20 per cent reduction on the products of Cuba after the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty and the enactment of our immigration laws by the Republic of Cuba, is regarded as a foregone conclusion, but the situation is a complicated one owing to the division among the Democrats as well as the Republicans. How far the Republican opponents of the proposed legislation will carry their object is not determined. The strength of this opposition has been estimated at probably numbers less than thirty.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The O. and O. S. S. Gaelic, from San Francisco, docked at Naval wharf No. 1, about 8:30 a. m. yesterday. She arrived off port about midnight on Monday, but did not come to an anchorage. The Gaelic sailed for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Manila and Hongkong at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. Quite a number of local people who had been entertaining Admiral Evans and his party during their brief visit here, were present on the wharf when the steamer sailed.

The Kinau sailed for Hilo and way ports at noon yesterday with Captain Berger and the members of the Territorial band aboard. The band goes to Kapa for a short visit, disembarking at Lahaina. The musicians obliged with a number of selections before the vessel sailed, which were appreciated by the large crowd present on the wharf.

Among the Kinau's passengers were High Sheriff Brown and Mrs. A. M. Brown, who are going to Hilo. A number of Mormon missionaries, who have recently been assigned to various fields of labor throughout the islands, also left. The band will play at the opening of the New Pythian Castle Hall at Wailuku next Thursday and will return on the Claudine next Sunday.

The steamer Claudine sailed for Maui ports yesterday with an unusually large number of cabin passengers aboard, including a delegation of local knights for a short visit, disembarking at Lahaina. The musicians obliged with a number of selections before the vessel sailed, which were appreciated by the large crowd present on the wharf.

About twenty-five Knights took passage on the Claudine, representing Oahu Lodge No. 1, and Mystic Lodge No. 2. The castle to be dedicated at Wailuku is that of Aloha Lodge No. 3. When the Claudine pulled out the K. of P. flag was flying from her mast-head.

Some of the members of the pilgrimage were present at the installation of Aloha Lodge in 1888, among them being Z. K. Meyers. The same sword will be used next Thursday that figured in the ceremony of 1888. It was recently presented to the Order by Brother Hassinger, and was taken on the boat. The Territorial band will play at the opening of the new castle.

The first anniversary ball of Lehi Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, was given in Progress Hall last evening for the Masonic fraternity and their families, and was enjoyed by a large number of people. The hall was handsomely decorated with national flags and small banners, large gold and silver stars adorning the walls beneath the folds of bunting. A large five-pointed star in colors, the symbol of the Order, was suspended from the arch above the musicians' platform. The arch was also bordered with tatarian and studded with stars. Pretty gowns amid the mass of brilliant flags made an attractive scene. The music was excellent, and a huge bowl of something nice in a side room proved a center of attraction between dances. About 11 o'clock the doors of an ante-room were thrown open and the dancers were bidden to a collation consisting of sandwiches, cake and ice cream. Those in charge of the ball were:

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The S. S. Sonoma arrived from Pago Pago and the Colonies about 8 o'clock last night and occupied the berth at the Channel wharf just vacated by the Sierra. The vessel was nearly a day late in arriving, due to bad weather experienced after leaving Auckland.

The Sonoma has on board an unusually heavy list of through passengers, most of whom are en route for England to attend the coronation ceremonies.

The plague situation in Sydney was reported to be about the same, and when the Sonoma sailed no fresh cases had been reported for twenty-four hours, the first clean day in a fortnight.

Mr. Frank Dillingham, American consul at Auckland, New Zealand, with his wife and family, are passengers on the Sonoma, on the way to their old home at San Francisco. Mr. Dillingham is taking his first vacation since his appointment by President McKinley five years ago. He will go on to Washington.

"The principal topic in the colony is tariff," said Mr. Dillingham last evening. "Premier Seddon is an earnest advocate of reciprocity. He wants to send the colony's wool to the United States and buy what the colony wants at good rates and admit the imports free. I am of course in favor of any thing which will extend our trade."

When I went to Auckland five years ago our trade with the colony was only a million and a half a year. Now it is above six millions.

"There is being made a consistent effort to encourage the sugar industry in New Zealand. The Premier wants to pass a bill granting a bounty to beet sugar growers. There is great probability of its going through. We have had no trouble with plague recently, the only cases having been discovered two years ago, in the most unhealthy portion of the city. Since then we have had no trouble of any kind."

Mr. Dillingham is a brother of Senator Dillingham of Vermont and a cousin of B. F. Dillingham of this city. He met him at the steamer and entertained him during his stay.

Thomas Fitch is in Southern Calif.

MANY PASSENGERS LEAVE ON SONOMA

After a prolonged delay, caused by the haphazard methods of the stevedores in getting coal on board, the Sonoma sailed for San Francisco, at 6 p. m. yesterday, in the presence of a large crowd which had gathered on the Channel wharf to bid departing friends farewell.

A large number of passengers went for Honolulu, including many well known people. Among them were Mrs. W. F. Frear and Miss Helen Desha, who are going to Los Angeles to attend the annual convention of the Women's Federation of Clubs. Miss Desha is president of the Hawaiian Women's Club, and is making her first visit to the Mainland. The glee club of the Kamehameha Girls' School serenaded their departing friends with many appropriate selections, which were vociferously applauded by the crowd aboard the vessel.

E. A. Bigelow, who left on the Sonoma, is the father of H. E. Bigelow, whose recent wedding he came from the Mainland to attend. Many representatives of Wahine Kapudom were present on the wharf to bid him aloha. J. S. McCandless, who left on the vessel, escorts his father, T. M. McCandless, back to Washington. The latter has been visiting his sons here.

Miss Clara Gertz, another passenger, is going to Butte, Montana, to become the wife of Dr. Dodd. She will remain permanently on the Mainland. Fond friends deluged her with rice and anyone else who came within range of the small white cereal.

G. Kunst, the Samoan millionaire, who has been staying over here a couple of steamers, resumed his journey to San Francisco on the Sonoma.

A. J. Coffee, the representative of the Gamewell alarm system, also took passage on the Sonoma. As he was ascending the gangway a delegation of friends presented him with a five-gallon demijohn of okolehao.

F. M. Hatch and W. O. Smith departed, ostensibly on law business, for Washington.

Gaston Bolsee, the well known local carman, goes to San Francisco for a vacation. Rumor has it that he will not return alone.

R. J. Layne, the horseman, who has resided here for some time past, was a passenger for the Coast. His brother owns the crack California pacer, Sir Albert S., 2:08%. Mr. Layne told a reporter prior to the Sonoma's sailing, that Henry Pierce of San Francisco has purchased a half interest in the horse for \$4000, and that Milton Sanders will drive him on the Eastern circuit this season. Sir Albert S. is entered in \$30,000 worth of stakes.

W. H. Bell, formerly boss Nootype man on the defunct Republican, left for his home in Colorado on the Sonoma.

ADMITS HAVING KILLED WATSON

George Faris, alias "Kentucky Bill," who stabbed and killed John Watson on Wednesday night, in a joint back of the brewery on Queen street, and then made his escape, was captured yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Special Officer Rinear, on the road near Oahu College.

About noon word was telephoned to the police station that a man answering the description of Faris, was eating in a Chinaman's house in Manoa valley. Chillingworth and Rinear at once proceeded in a hack to the place mentioned and came upon their man on the road near Oahu College. He made no attempt to get away and was placed in the hack and driven to the police station.

At the police station Faris admitted having killed Watson and said that he did so because he was always bothering him and looking for trouble.

Faris, it is said, comes from Ohio, but spent a good part of his life in Kentucky. Those who know him describe him as being a great hoaster, but with a certain amount of cunning, and a man whose ambition was to pose as a bad man before the multitude.

Watson, the man killed, came here a few months ago with a shipment of horses from the coast, and has been working around horses ever since. He was well known in places where horsemen congregate and seemed to be a decent enough fellow, but who, for some reason or other, always missed hitching with a steady job of work.

The inquest was held last night at the police station, the testimony of Daniel Smith and others who were nearby when the deed was committed, being taken. The verdict returned by the coroner's jury was as follows:

That the said John Watson came to his death at Honolulu, on the 16th day of April 1892, from internal hemorrhage, caused by a knife wound inflicted by one George Faris, alias "Kentucky Bill," said George Faris then and there inflicting said wounds with intent to kill said John Watson.

The jury consisted of J. R. Collins, C. W. Martin, O. C. Harris, Adolph Bremer, E. Ewen, George Ward.

George Faris will probably be brought up for preliminary examination in the police court this morning. A charge of murder in the first degree has been preferred against him.

ALL SAY THEY ARE NOT GUILTY

The four prisoners indicted by the Federal grand jury, were arraigned before Judge Estee yesterday and all entered pleas of not guilty.

C. H. Hemenway was appointed to defend Chas. A. Richardson, the negro sailor indicted for assault upon the high seas. His trial was set for Monday afternoon, the morning to be occupied in getting the new jury ready for service.

Abraham Mahane, the young Hawaiian who is charged with interfering with a mail carrier, will have his trial on Tuesday. S. F. Chillingworth will defend.

Manuel R. Castanha who, with his son Frank, are alleged to have violated the internal revenue law, in manufacturing liquor without a license, will be tried jointly.

T. I. Dillon was allowed an attorney's fee of \$100 for services in the Voeller bankruptcy case. Lyle Dickey was given a fee of \$75 for his services in connection with the case of Leong Dat Yee.

Chief Justice Kelly of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt, has resigned, and President Roosevelt will fill the vacancy.

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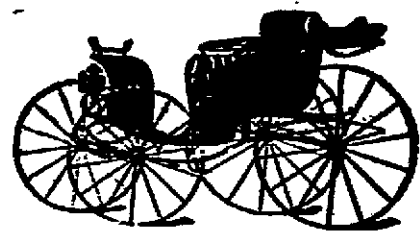
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